

The Ewing Christian College Magazine

Vol. XX

April, 1930

No. 4

Henry Kingsley : An Appreciation

BY

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"Indeed he could write books. He seemed to me to have lived his own books, battled them out, and forced them into their living shapes; to have felt them and been them all; writing not so much from imagination as from personal experience and struggle."

—*Lady Ritchie.*

THE name of Henry Kingsley is not as well known as that of his brother Charles, though in the realm of fiction, in the opinion of many critics to-day, his merits are perhaps of a higher order. But Henry Kingsley was not what is usually termed a successful man and in this presents a marked contrast to his brother who was successful in all that he undertook. The world is never tolerant of men who do not succeed in life and their merits do not easily win recognition. Even Henry's own family, with perhaps the exception of his mother, regarded him as a 'ne'er-do-well.' He was undisciplined, sensitive, lacking in self-reliance. There were a few, however, who were not blind to his merits and in 1894, eighteen years after his death, Mr. Clement K. Shorter remarked with true critical insight, in his *Memoir of Henry Kingsley*, "It is not too much to say that, when time has softened his memory for us, as it has softened for us the memories of Marlowe and Burns and many another, the public interest in Henry Kingsley will be stronger than in his now more famous brother."

Henry Kingsley was born in 1830 at Barnack, where his father, previously a Curate at Holne, was then the Rector. Barnack Rectory contained a celebrated haunted room called Button Cap, but the supernatural had no chance to influence the life of Henry as his parents removed the same year to Clovelly, and when he was about seven years of age they removed again to Chelsea. It was while living at Chelsea Rectory that he attended Kings College School as a day boy.

In 1850 he went to Worcester College, Oxford. We get a glimpse of him in his college days from his contemporary, Sir Edwin Arnold. The latter writes, "I knew Henry Kingsley very well and liked him very much. We were not at the same college. He was at Worcester, I at University College. Nevertheless we were constantly together, belonging to the same set, also to an eccentric club called 'The Fez.' At the University he did nothing commensurate with his great natural abilities, for I consider him quite the equal in genius of his brother Charles and I think his novel of "Geoffrey Hamlyn" one of the finest pieces of fiction ever composed. He gave himself at Oxford to athletics and social life—always being generous, manly, and of an inner temper nobler than his external manners. I wagered him £10 one day that he could not "run a mile, row a mile, and trot a mile" within fifteen minutes; yet he accomplished this remarkable feat: and as you know he was one of the very best scullers on the river: nay, I believe he won the Diamond Sculls at Henley. No more lovable or large-hearted fellow could be found, and always beneath his levity there lay that love of nature and that passion for honourable self-development which made him an Australian Colonist, and gave the world his novels, and the Sydney Government a capital and fearless policeman. If he lived his life out, literature would have been richer by many a good book, and England stronger by a loyal and patriotic man."

In 1853 Henry left Oxford without a degree and set out for the Australian gold-fields, accompanied by two friends, in search of a fortune. But, as usually happens in such cases, fortune did not come and in order to secure a living somehow, he enlisted in the Mounted Police. He was well fitted for this work by his courage, activity, light weight and a great love of horses, but in the course of his duty he was once unfortunately required to attend a public execution and this so affected him that he threw up the appointment in disgust. While away in Australia he had dropped all correspondence with his family presumably because he was not successful and so ashamed to write. Details of his life in Australia are not known, except such as can be picked up here and there from his novels and he was severely reticent about that period of his life. The next we hear of him is when he suddenly made his appearance in Chelsea in 1858. His brother Charles was now in the zenith of his fame. He had become Rector of Eversley and had published *Hypatia* and *Westward Ho* and was expecting a Royal chaplaincy. Henry's father and mother had taken a cottage near their son's Rectory and he took the adjoining cottage. Most probably impelled by his brother's literary success he now took to literature as a profession and wrote several books. *The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn* appeared in 1859, *Ravenshoe*, his masterpiece, in 1861, *The Hillyars* and the *Burtons* in 1865, *Austin Elliot* in 1863, *Mademoiselle Mathilde* in 1868 and *Stretton* in 1869. His later works are of no great importance, except perhaps

the children's story, *The Boy in Grey*. In 1864 he married a Miss Haselwood and for the next seven years he lived with his wife at Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames, and was busy with his literary work. We are indebted to a Mr. Joseph Hatton for a description of him during this period. "I recall his appearance," he writes, "as that of a bright-eyed, pleasant-looking fellow, a trifle, I should say, under the medium height, sensitive face and manners, with an agreeable play of features and a ready tongue He had in a comparatively small frame the carriage of an athlete, a light-weight champion, or a crack rider in an artillery regiment. At least, that is as I remember him ; and he took no pains to let me know that he had had an University education, nor did he talk of his famous brother Charles, nor in any way try to impress me with his importance, socially or otherwise. He talked of his work and his hopes very modestly, and if it had fallen to my lot to meet him often, I think he was the kind of man I should have liked to be intimate with."

In 1869 he went to Edinburgh as Editor of the 'Daily Review.' We are entirely ignorant of the reasons which led him to launch out suddenly on this doubtful, and as the sequel proved, disastrous experiment. He had none of the qualifications which make for editorial success and the proprietors of the newspaper were very soon quite weary of him. It was a relief to both parties when the outbreak of the Franco-German war of 1870 gave him the opportunity to offer his services as a war correspondent. The proprietors accepted his proposal and he went first to Luxembourg. He was present at the Battle of Sedan and claimed to have been the first Englishman to enter Metz.

In 1872 he returned to London and wrote a few more books but not one of any importance. Indeed his work at this time was marked by a steady deterioration. His last work was published in 1875 and he was already at the beginning of his fatal illness. In May 1876, he died at Cuckfield in Sussex, where he had removed with his wife, and was buried in Cuckfield Churchyard.

So far for Henry Kingsley's life. What shall we say of his works ? There is little doubt that his fame as a writer of fiction rests mainly on three of his books—*The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn*, *Ravenshoe*, and *the Hillyars and the Burtons*—and of these three *Ravenshoe* is usually considered to be the best. It would not then be unfair in any way if we confine ourselves to these books in attempting an estimate of him as a writer. And this would also be in accordance with an accepted canon of literary criticism that a writer must be judged by his best productions and not by the inferior ones.

Geoffrey Hamlyn and *the Hillyars and Burtons* both treat of Australian life and are largely auto-biographical in character and it is the former that made Henry's fame. Says Mr. Clement Shorter, "Henry Kingsley alone among novelists has focussed for us in two of these books the early life

of a new country, the first building up of a great commonwealth. His name must be writ large indeed in the annals of Australia, and in the Old Country there are critics of diverse tastes—critics like Mr. Swinburne, Mr. James Payne, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Augustine Birrell—who are united in appreciation of Geoffrey Hamlyn."

Geoffrey Hamlyn describes the fortunes and trials of some neighbours who emigrate from Devonshire to Australia and establish themselves some three hundred miles south of Sydney when Van Diemen's land was still a penal settlement. Bush-ranging plays a conspicuous part in the story and "the escape of Sam Buckley and his sweetheart from the bushrangers' gang is one of the most thrilling episodes in fiction. One cannot read it aloud without holding one's breath and hearing the tramp of the marauders' horses as they near the spot where the fugitives are concealed." But it is not only in describing such scenes that the writer shows his power. The last interview of Major Buckley and Old Jeff with the criminal George Hawker, over whom looms the shadow of the gibbet, is described with most wonderful restraint and simplicity and is altogether a most impressive scene. The whole book is indeed worthy of a second and a third perusal and shows the full power of the writer.

In the Hillyars and Burtons Kingsley begins with a sketch of the life in Chelsea and then transfers the scene to New South Wales. Besides the autobiographical interest of the book, there are several passages of unsurpassed strength and eloquence. The story, as a whole, is undoubtedly inferior to both Geoffrey Hamlyn and Ravenshoe.

The main interest of Ravenshoe is something quite different. It is a tale of the West Country and of the time of the Crimean War. The plot is somewhat rambling though not to such an extent as to mar the unity of the story. We come across some really fine, clear-cut characterisation, plenty of humour and the whole story is marked by a strong dramatic interest. In spite of its prolixity the story loses none of its interest and the description of the battle of the Alma is hard to beat in point of realistic impression. It has indeed been pronounced to be "the glory of the book" by a critic of no mean order and the same writer adds, "I have heard soldiers say that Charles Ravenshoe's memory of the charge is exactly true to life in similar conditions." The characters in Ravenshoe besides being well drawn are, with perhaps one or two exceptions, "singularly lovable" and we feel a genuine interest in them. The author's morbid fear of Romanism, probably imbibed from his brother Charles, somewhat clouds the atmosphere of the story but the tone throughout is manly, pathetic and strong. In Charles Ravenshoe we have one of the two pet creations of the author and he speaks of them in much the same way as Dickens does of David Copperfield. "Of all the ghosts," says Kingsley, "which I have called up in this quaint trade of writing fiction only two remain with me, and never quit me. The others come and go,

I love them well enough ; but the two who are with me always are the peak-faced man Charles Ravenshoe and the lame French girl Mathilde." (*Mademoiselle Mathilde* was published in 1868. The author plunges into French history and gives a picture of expiring feudalism and the part it played in preparing the Revolution.) Dickens, writing of *David Copperfield* says, "Of all my books I like this the best. It will easily be believed that I am a fond parent to every child of my fancy, and that no one can love that family as dearly as I love them. But, like many fond parents, I have in my heart of hearts a favourite child—and his name is *David Copperfield*."

Those who are acquainted with the life of Charles Dickens will not wonder why the name of the favourite child was *David Copperfield* but whether Kingsley's partiality for Charles Ravenshoe is to be explained on similar lines can only be a matter of conjecture. We have full details of the life of Dickens but very few details of the life of Kingsley.

Henry Kingsley's writings have been much criticised and his faults undoubtedly are many and most of them quite obvious. It has been remarked over and over again that he lacks "distinction of style" and it must be admitted that it is difficult to find another writer more insolently careless of style. But we must add at the same time that he shows himself capable of attaining almost sublime heights at times. Again it has been said that he is frequently obtruding his own personality on the reader and indulging in platitudinous remarks. In this connection Prof. Hugh Walker says: "It was a time when the novelist gave himself considerable latitude in lecturing the reader; but the sermons of George Eliot or of Thackeray are very different from the frequently platitudinous remarks of Henry Kingsley." Some of Kingsley's remarks are no doubt platitudinous, but are the writers with whom Kingsley is contrasted entirely free from the charge? No one would even dream of placing Henry Kingsley alongside of Thackeray or George Eliot as an equal in any respect and yet the criticism seems to us rather unjust. No writer who sets out to lecture the reader too often can escape the charge. Another critic has summed up his defects, with perfect truth it seems to us, as follows—"elementary solecisms, bad Irish, and worse Scottish dialect, frequent improbabilities and occasional impossibilities."

The defects of a writer are always easier to determine and to agree upon than his merits. In the case of Kingsley, however, the merits or at least some of them, stand out almost as conspicuously as the defects and we shall now attempt to indicate these. To begin with, he had the gift, and an essential gift it is for novel-writing—he could construct a plot. "As soon as we have got into his stories, we want to know how they will end. His heroes are real men and women and we follow their fortunes with eager interest till the last chapter lifts us into triumph, or (and this more frequently) abandons us to dejection." The stories

we have already reviewed when analysed reveal several sub-plots besides the main plot and these at times do not seem to have any bearing on the latter, but if we observe carefully, we shall see that he generally succeeds in keeping the different threads well in hand and works them into the main theme with considerable skill. We maintain that in the art of plot construction he would compare favourably with Wilkie Collins.

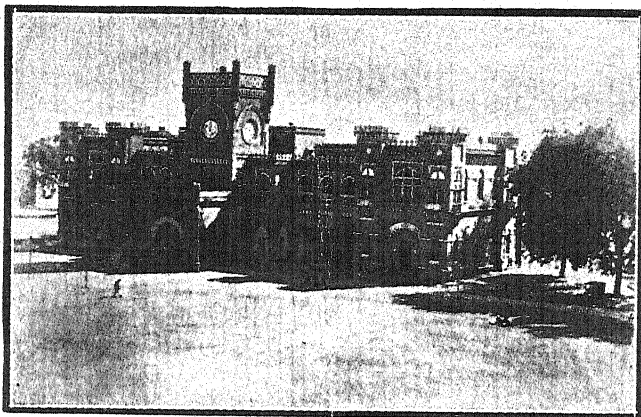
Another charm of his writings is his "magical gift of description." Readers of his books, we believe, will have no difficulty in recalling many passages illustrating his descriptive power. The following passage is quoted from the *Hillyars and the Burtons* by the Right Honourable G.W.E. Russell in his *Essay on Henry Kingsley* with the remark, "I felt that the tragedy of the sea had seldom been more powerfully presented than by Henry Kingsley:" "Where was the *Wainoora*? From the wild shore, from the wilder sea, from the coral reef and sand-bank, from the storm-tossed sailor, or from the lonely shepherd on the forest lands above the cruel ocean, no answer but this—She had sailed out of port and she never made port again. A missing ship, with the history of her last agony unwritten for ever."

Kingsley's characters are not always life-like nor are the situations always probable but his characters always live and Lady Ritchie's remarks already quoted bear directly on this point. In this power of endowing his creations with life he reminds us of his much greater contemporary Charles Dickens. It has been said of the latter that he has not produced a single life-like character and presented us with a "gallery of freaks." Without contesting this point, which we are not called upon to do at this time, we must, none-the-less, point out that he has infused life into these 'freaks' and they live for us, when we once come to know them, in a far more real sense than most so-called life-like characters. The immortal *Pickwick* and his followers, Sam Weller and his father, the *Micawbers*, Mark Tapley, Tom Pinch and the rest of those 'freaks' are permanent inmates of 'our world' and we can neither forget them nor do without them. Kingsley's characters also have this quality of life and unforgettability in them. Charles Ravenshoe, Lord Saltire, Lady Ascot, the gipsy Madge, Major Buckley, Doctor Mulhaus and the rest, do they not live for us when we once come to know them?

Finally we must note that Henry Kingsley's writing from first to last is without a moral stain. This is all the more remarkable as presumably he had led a wild life and kept company with all sorts and conditions of men. This life and company must then have affected him only superficially, for had it been otherwise, his writings would have reflected 'the unwholesome spot' in some way or other. When Lord Welter in *Ravenshoe* says, "There are some things a fellow can't do, you know," we believe that the author furnishes us with the key to understanding his own character. There were many things which Henry Kingsley could not do because of "the

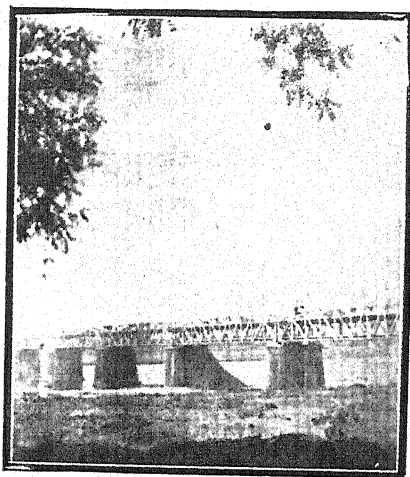
Photo Club Pictures

BETHANY HALL



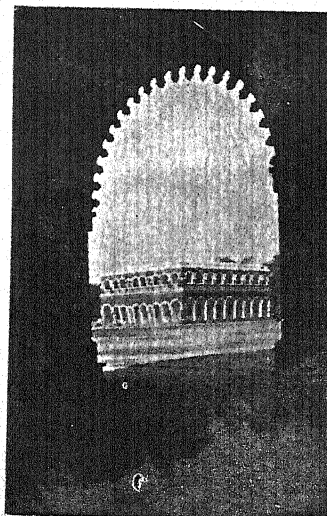
Prize Snapshot by B. K. JHA

THE JUMNA BRIDGE
As seen from Bethany Hall



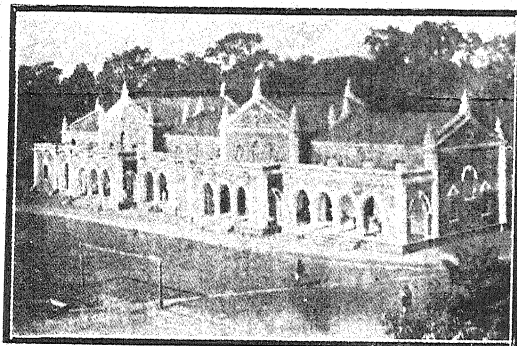
Snapshot by A. S. BERAR

CHEMISTRY BUILDING
Taken from Bethany Hall
verandah



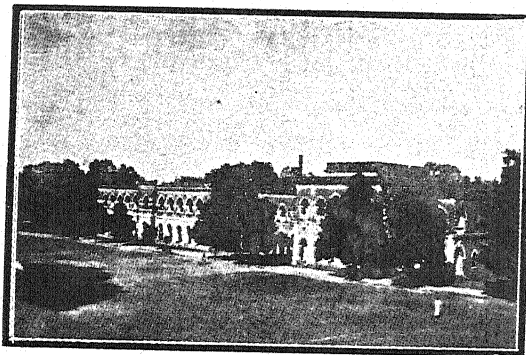
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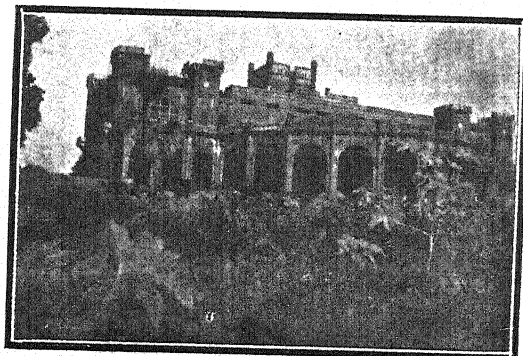
Snapshot by S. D. VARMA

THE HOSTELS



Snapshot by B. K. JHA

REAR VIEW OF BETHANY HALL



Snapshot by B. K. JHA

inner temper nobler than his external manners " noticed by Sir Edwin Arnold and so he passed through " the ordeal by fire " with no more than peripheral injury.

When Charles Kingsley died his widow wrote his biography in two volumes " containing abundant letters and no indiscretions," and it is a most lamentable fact that the name of Henry Kingsley is not once mentioned in this work. The explanation for this omission will be obvious to every one of our readers and the attitude of mind of the biographer is unfortunately too common. We feel, therefore, that we cannot conclude this little essay more appropriately than by quoting a few lines penned straight from the heart by one, whose poems, in spite of his innumerable failings, have proved and, we have every reason to believe, will continue to prove, a source of strength, consolation and joy to many, when Charles Kingsley's Sermons will have been completely forgotten.

" Then gently scan your brother man,
 Still gentler sister woman ;
 Though they may gang a kennin wrang,
 To step aside is human :
 One point must still be greatly dark,
 The moving why they do it ;
 And just as lamely can ye mark,
 How far perhaps they rue it.
 Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
 Decidedly can try us,
 He knows each chord its various tone,
 Each spring its various bias :
 Then at the balance let's be mute,
 We never can adjust it ;
 What's *done* we partly may compute,
 But know not what's *resisted*."

OUR PAGE OF PICTURES

To encourage members of the Photographic Club a prize was offered to the student getting the best picture of one of our College buildings. The prize was awarded to B. K. Jha of the IV Form. His picture and four others of College buildings and one of the Jumna bridge find a place in this number of the Magazine. It is our desire to present in each issue of the Magazine hereafter at least one page of pictures. Dr. Dudgeon has secured a very good picture of the new Student Advisory Council, and that picture will appear in the next number of the Magazine.

Matter and Electricity

BY

BAL KRISHNA JHA, IV Form

WHEN a glass rod is rubbed with silk, it acquires the power to pick up pieces of paper and, if viewed in the dark, will be found to emit blue sparks. In this condition, it is said to be charged with electricity. Electricity is not created at all in the rod; all that is done is to separate equal amounts of the two kinds of electricity—positive and negative, already existing in the rubbed body. This must apply to the smallest sub-division of matter, and we are thus led to the view that the atom itself consists of equal quantities of the two kinds of electricity. According to modern views the positive charge is held by one central particle of an atom, known as the 'nucleus.' Round it is the negative charge consisting of not one but many minute particles in orbital motion round the central nucleus like planets round the sun. The negative particles present in the atoms of all elements are known as 'electrons.' The positive charge of the nucleus is always an integral number of units, one for the hydrogen atom, two for the helium atom, and so on. This unit, sometimes termed the 'proton' is equal, but of opposite charge, to the electron. The number of orbital electrons defines N , the atomic number of the atom; that is, the serial number of the elements, when arranged in order of their atomic weights.

Several suggestions concerning the arrangement of the atoms have been put forward, each having its own advantages. Lewis and Langmuir's scheme shows the electrons in rest, with protons in the centre. The following table gives the number of electrons in the atoms of some elements: Hydrogen 1, Helium 2, Oxygen 8, Chlorine 17, Argon 18, Potassium, 19. The number of electrons also shows the respective positions of these elements in the Periodic Table, devised by Mendeleef, a Russian chemist. Thus hydrogen occupies the first place, helium the second, oxygen the eighth, and so on.

All these electrons of an atom are not merely arranged in one orbit, but in several. It has been assumed that the electrons in the first orbit cannot be more than 2 ($=2 \times 1^2$), in the second and third orbit not more than 8 ($=2 \times 2^2$), and in the fourth and fifth orbit 18 ($=2 \times 3^2$). If in an atom an orbit contains its full complement of electrons, it is stable. The hydrogen atom with only one electron in its first orbit readily parts with it and is thus chemically active. The helium atom with its full complement of the two electrons in the first orbit, is stable, and chemically inactive. The atom of chlorine containing two electrons in the first orbit, eight in the second and seven in the third, is deficient by one electron in its outer circle, and so it would readily accept an additional electron. If hydrogen is brought into the presence of chlorine under the excitement of

an electric spark or even of sunlight, atoms of the former part with their solitary electrons, which the atoms of chlorine accept. The result is a stable combination of the two, namely, hydrochloric acid. Potassium, with only one electron in its fourth shell would readily part with it to, say, a chlorine atom, with the formation of a molecule of potassium chloride.

It seems essential that electrons should be present in the nucleus also for the purpose of binding the positive charges. The constituent of the atoms is purely electrical. Its mass and weight are the mass and weight of its constituent charges. Sir J.J. Thompson was the first to point out, that a charged body possessed a mass slightly greater than the body when uncharged. There is no mass beyond that of electric charges themselves, thus establishing the fact of the electrical constituent of matter. This negative unit, the electron, as produced in the vacuum tube, possesses a weight far smaller than that of the atom of hydrogen. Nine trillions of such electrons together will weigh only one ten thousandth of a gram. This weight is equal to '00054, if we take the weight of a hydrogen atom 1'0077, the value 16'00 being adopted for oxygen. Subtracting '00054 from 1'0077, we obtain 1'0072 for the weight of the hydrogen nucleus or the proton. Hence the weight and mass of the atoms entirely resides in the nucleus.

The nucleus consists of an assemblage of protons and electrons, the former heavy, the latter light, both possessing equal but opposite charges. The excess number of protons over the number of electrons in the nucleus, is equal to the atomic number. Since the atomic weight and the atomic number can be accurately determined, the number both of electrons and protons in the nucleus can be calculated. For example the atom of oxygen has an atomic number 8 and an atomic weight 16. Hence the nucleus contains sixteen protons and eight electrons. The element uranium has the highest atomic number, namely, ninetytwo, and has, therefore an assemblage of as many as ninetytwo electrons round the nucleus.

Thus it appears that every element is made up of the common elementary substances—the electrons and protons. Their chemical as well as physical properties change with the number of electrons and protons in them. So in theory we can change one element into another, merely by changing the number of electrons and protons in them. This has not yet been achieved in practice though claims have been persistently made by Miethe in Germany and Nagaoka in Japan of having successfully converted mercury into gold. People will be able to do so when they are able to produce a very powerful force. In nature radium and other radio-active substances are by themselves losing their number of electrons and protons, and are being changed into simpler elements. This change has not yet been influenced by any means possible in laboratories.

There is already some evidence to show that we are witnessing in the stars and nebulae an upbuilding of elements from primal protons and electrons.

CAUSES OF ILL-HEALTH ON THE CAMPUS

Diarrhoea and Dysentery

BY

D. N. FORMAN, M.D., *Senior Physician-in-charge*

To treat of such a subject in these pages may seem to some a little out of place. To such we apologize for shocking their sensibilities, and only hope that the discussion which follows will have some slight effect in reducing the incidence of diarrhoea and dysentery amongst our students, at home and on the campus.

It hardly seems necessary to define the terms applied to these maladies, except to state that the word dysentery (*pechish*) is confined in its use to the condition which is characterized by stools which contain blood or mucus (*aon*) or both.

CAUSES—There is a truth which is applicable to many diseases: that not one specific factor but a combination of several factors enter into their causation. Nowhere is this truer than in the case of diarrhoea and dysentery. In one patient one factor may predominate, while in another patient some other factor may be of prime importance. These might be outlined as follows:

1. INFECTION—

- | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) Dysentery | { | 1. <i>Bacillus dysenteriae</i> . |
| | | 2. <i>Amoeba histolytica</i> . |
| (b) Diarrhoea— | A host of various organisms, including occasionally those which produce typical dysentery. | |

2. INDISCRETIONS IN DIET—quantitative or qualitative.

3. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS—heat and humidity.

4. IMPAIRED RESISTANCE—of the body.

Let us consider each of these more in detail.

INFECTIOUS AGENTS—As in the case of colds and coughs so in diarrhoea or dysentery the organism which produces the inflammation of the lining of the bowel may have been lurking in the tissues for months or even years, and when conditions are favorable—such as a slight intestinal upset due to indigestible food, resistance lowered by worry over examinations, a sudden rise of atmospheric temperature—these organisms precipitate an acute inflammation of the bowel which manifests itself in frequency and fluidity of the movements, or mucus and blood characteristic of dysentery. This feature of latency is particularly true of the organisms of dysentery. Once they have implanted themselves in the

walls of the intestine they are extremely hard to eradicate and have a nasty habit of producing relapses of the trouble periodically every year, or two or three times a year.

On the other hand, an entirely new attack can be initiated by the ingestion of diarrhoea-producing or dysentery-producing organisms. It is not a very palatable but a well established truth that these are organisms acquired by our taking into our mouths through the medium of soiled hands, polluted food or drink and various other ways, minute particles of feces (*paekhana*) containing the bacteria or protozoa which have recently been expelled by some patient who has been harboring them in his own intestinal tract. These again stir up trouble in their new host.

INDISCRETIONS OF DIET—We have stressed the importance of infection since it is liable to be minimized. However, in a certain proportion of cases it is true that indiscretions of diet alone can produce frequent liquid or semi-liquid stools. In some a *dawat* with its rich (*saqil*) foods will provoke an attack. Then again the over-eating of some particular food or vegetable which has recently appeared on the market—such as mangoes, water-melons, kakris—is a frequent cause of diarrhoea. Particularly is this true if the fruit is unripe or over-ripe. In rural districts the harvesting of the coarser grains—chana, bajara, jawar,—usually ushers in an increase of diarrhoeal trouble. It is the rough cellulose content of these articles (*dastawar chizen*), taken in excess, which renders them so prone to irritate the delicate lining of the intestines and so produce diarrhoea.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.—All over the world the correlation between summer and diarrhoea has been noted. Here in India the incidence of intestinal troubles rises sharply about the middle of March and is fairly well-maintained till the end of September. Aside from the facts that in these months flies are more prevalent, foods spoil more quickly, bacteria multiply more rapidly, fluids such as lemonade are imbibed more copiously, there is the important fact that the vitality of the body is lowered. This is often manifested by a lack of tone in the intestinal tract, leading to a speeding-up of its contents which are expelled more frequently, and in fluid or semifluid form.

LOWERED RESISTANCE.—As intimated above, those who are already harboring mischief-making organisms are especially prone to attacks which can be produced by the lowering of the resistance due to physical fatigue, mental and nervous strain, or irregularity of meals, as occur, for instance, on a railway journey. By modification of the "soil" a dormant infection is roused to activity.

TREATMENT.—*Dysentery*—Although, to be sure, the majority of attacks of dysentery are not very serious, it is impossible to tell at its inception when a given attack may prove to be so. Hence the wisest procedure is to consult, as early as possible, a doctor who is in the habit of using a microscope—the one instrument which helps him to differentiate

with a fair degree of accuracy the two main types of dysentery—amebic and bacillary. Usually it is not difficult to control the attack, but a complete eradication of the causative organism can be carried out only after careful diagnosis and through painstaking treatment, which, in the case of amebic dysentery, means a course of injections.

Diarrhoea.—If mild—that is, four to six loose movements during the day—usually all that is necessary is a restriction of the diet to small amounts of milk, dahi, sago or arrowroot. Should the attack be more severe it is advisable to take a dose of that sovereign remedy, castor-oil (chhatank), and starve for 24 hours: following this two days of the above-mentioned diet, gradually getting back to one's usual food, adding fruits and vegetables last of all.

If far from medical aid the same general course can be pursued in the case of dysentery; but if improvement is not evident in 48 hours it is best to institute a course of salines—one teaspoonful of salts (magnesium sulphate) every four hours for two or three days. This is simple, and in the majority of cases effective. After the active symptoms have been controlled the administration of such things as isafgul, kurchi, bail, etc., have a soothing effect.

When seeking medical aid for diarrhoea or dysentery at the College dispensary—or in fact anywhere—, always bring a specimen of stool with you. The treatment is at once put upon a sounder basis, and the certificate is given with a clearer conscience!

PREVENTION.—In the light of the remarks on causation the preventive measures may be enumerated as follows:—

1. Drink boiled water.
2. Unless you have your own animal, boil all milk as soon as it is received.
3. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap, water and brush before preparing or eating food. The usual perfunctory rinsing of the hands with a lot of water makes one feel more comfortable but does not really clean the hands.
4. Protect cooked food from flies: for flies have a very crude habit of feeding on dejecta and then defecating on food.
5. Avoid as far as possible eating food which has been prepared by outsiders—as in the bazaar and at railway stations. Also abstain from eating vegetables raw which have been grown on sullage soil.
6. Adopt a routine of simplicity in cooking, and regularity in eating. When tempted to eat rich foods, do so in moderation.
7. Keep yourself fit by regular exercise, regular rest, and avoidance of worry.

Books for Vacation Days

EACH year, about the time College is to close for the summer, a number of students ask for advice concerning their reading during the holidays. This has suggested the publishing of a list of books, covering various fields, that students can profitably read. The appended list has been made possible by the co-operation of several members of the staff, who have kindly drawn up lists of books in their particular fields. We trust the richness and variety of the suggestions made will not frighten students and prevent them from perusing the list and selecting therefrom such books as they desire to read.

For many of our students the obtaining of the books listed will be difficult. However, those who spend the summer in cities will be able to obtain many of the books from public or institutional libraries (our College Library is open throughout the summer). While many students are not financially able to buy books, there is a considerable number who can afford to do so, and now is a good time to begin building up a library. If local bookshops do not have what you want, order from Macmillan & Co., Bombay, or Thacker Spink & Co., Bombay, or the Oxford Press, Calcutta, or the Association Press, 5 Russell Sreet, Calcutta.

The holidays are a good time to get away from the textbook type of reading and to branch out into general cultural reading, and among the books here suggested are many that will bring students into touch with the best thought in religion and with the best in literature. Make it a point also to read a good daily newspaper. Here is the list:

English Literature

HISTORICAL

- Stopford Brooke—English Literature (New Edition)
Saintsbury—A first Book of English Literature
Stephen Gwynn—The Masters of English Literature
Pearsall Smith—The English Language (Home University Library)

BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM

- Dawson—Makers of English Prose
" " " " Poetry
" " " " Fiction
Lamborne—Shakespeare, the Man and his Stage
Raleigh—Shakespeare (English Men of Letters)
Bailie—Milton (Home University Library)
Hudson—Milton and His Poetry (Poetry and Life Series)
Hutton—Sir Walter Scott (English Men of Letters)

Hudson--Keats and His Poetry (Poetry and Life Series)
Edmonds—Shelley ,,
Hudson—Wordsworth and His Poetry ,,
Dick—Byron and His Poetry ,,
Paul—Matthew Arnold
Lang—Tennyson
Skemp—Browning (Peoples' Books)
Clutton-Brock—William Morris (Home University Library)
Thompson—Tagore (Oxford Press)
Church—Francis Bacon (E. M. L.)
Courthope—Addison ,,
Froude—Bunyan ,,
Black—Goldsmith ,,
Stephen—Pope ,,
Garnett—Carlyle (Great Writers)
Birrell—Hazlitt (E. M. L.)
Cotter Morrison—Macaulay ,,
Harrison—Ruskin
Balfour—Stevenson

ENGLISH CLASSICS, ESSAYS, ETC.

Deighton—Selections from the Spectator.
Addison—The De Coverley Papers
Platt—Selections from Bacon's Essays
Bunyan—The Pilgrim's Progress
Craik—English Prose Selections, Vols. 3, 4, 5 (17th, 18th,
19th Centuries)
Whibley—Hazlitt's Essays
Macaulay—Essay on Milton
 Essay on Addison
 Essay on Clive
Arnold—Selections by Somervell
Burke—The Impeachment of Hastings
Birrell—Selected Essays
Benson—From a College Window
 The Thread of Gold
Lucas, E. V.—Cloud and Silver
 One Day and Another
Hewlett—Extemporary Essays
Belloc, Hillaire—On Nothing
 On Everything
Street, G. S.—On Books and Things
Gosse—Books on the Table
 More Books on the Table
Gardiner, A. G.—Leaves in the Wind
(Alpha of the Plough)
 Pebbles on the Shore
Stevenson—Portraits and Memories
 Virginibus Puerisque
 Familiar Studies of Men and Books
Lamb—Essays of Elia.

Marvin—The Adventures of Odysseus ; The Story of the Iliad.

POETRY

Shakespeare—Twelfth Night
As You Like It
Merchant of Venice
The Tempest
Julius Cæsar
Hamlet
Macbeth

Milton—Sonnets ; Comus

Scott—The Lay of the Last Minstrel ; Marmion

Wordsworth—Selections by Dunn

Coleridge—The Ancient Mariner

Tennyson—Enoch Arden ; also Selections by Rowe and Webb.

Tennyson—Idylls of the King

Palgrave—Golden Treasury, Books 4 and 5

Binyon—Golden Treasury of Modern Lyrics

Tagore—Gitanjali

„ Fruit Gathering

„ The Crescent Moon

FICTION

Scott—Ivanhoe

Quentin Durward

Old Mortality

Woodstock

The Antiquary

Kenilworth

Reade, Charles—The Cloister and the Hearth
Put Yourself in his Place

Collins, Wilkie—The Moonstone
The Woman in White

Dickens—Pickwick Papers.
David Copperfield
Great Expectations
Oliver Twist
Christmas Stories

Thackeray—Vanity Fair
Pendennis
The Newcomes
Esmond
The Virginians

Eliot, George—Adam Bede
The Mill on the Floss

Meredith—Ordeal of Richard Feverel
The Egoist.

- Stevenson—Treasure Island
 Kidnapped
 Catriona
 The Black Arrow
 Island Nights Entertainments
- Hardy—Short Stories of Hardy
 The Return of the Native
 Far from the Madding Crowd
 Under the Greenwood Tree
- Kingsley, Charles—Hypatia
 Westward Ho
- Kingsley, Henry—Ravenshoe
 Geoffrey Hamlyn
 The Hillyars and the Burtons
- Blackmore—Lorna Doone
- Doyle, Conan—The Sherlock Holmes Stories.
 The Firm of Girdlestone
 The White Company
 The Refugees
 Micah Clarke
- Quiller-Couch—Poison Island
 Dead Man's Rock
 The Splendid Spur
 Foe Farrell
- Wells, H. G.—The Invisible Man
 In the Days of the Comet
 The War of the Worlds
- Austen, Jane—Pride and Prejudice
- Conrad, Joseph—Four Stories
- Quiller-Couch—Modern Short Stories
 Russian Short Stories

History Books

History covers such a vast field, both in time and place, that a short list of good history books would necessarily have only a very limited appeal. To make the recommendations of real value to the general reader it seemed best to give an extended list of books, yet to choose the titles from a definitely limited time period. The books suggested, therefore, deal mainly with one period, that since 1815. This is a period of very great importance to any one desiring to understand present-day affairs.

As far as possible the books have been grouped into sections according to their content; but in several cases the grouping has been arbitrary, for a number of the books might equally well have been placed in some other section. The books recommended are intended for the more advanced students, especially for those who already have begun to acquire a grounding in history; yet many of the books ought to be of interest even to those who have little knowledge of history.

GENERAL MODERN HISTORY BOOKS

- Hayes—"Political and Social History of Modern Europe."
Vol. II.
Hazen—"Europe Since 1815."
Schapiro—"Modern and Contemporary European History."
Feuter—"World History."
Gooch—"History of Modern Europe, 1878-1919."
Hollis—"European History, 1713-1914."
Ketelby—"A History of Modern Times, 1789-1928."
Beazeley—"Nineteenth-Century Europe and Britain."
Marvin—"Century of Hope."

EUROPE AND THE GREAT WAR

- Fay—"The Origins of the World War." 2 vols.
Fisher—"The War, its Causes and its Issues."
Rose—"Origins of the War."
Loreburn—"How the War Came."
Cramer—"The Diplomatic Background of the War."
Mowatt—"European Diplomacy, 1815-1914."
Hayes—"A Brief History of the Great War."
Pollard—"Short History of the Great War."
Usher—"History of the War."
Bowman—"The New World."
Benes—"My War Memories."

MODERN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Hayes—"Essays on Nationalism."
Moon—"Imperialism and World Politics."
Toynbee—"Nationality and the War."
Joseph—"Nationality: Its Nature and Problems."
Sforza—"Diplomatic Europe since the Treaty of Versailles."
Buell—"A History of Ten Years."
Slosson—"Twentieth Century Europe."
Gibbons—"Europe Since 1918."
Benns—"Europe Since 1914."
Baker—"The League of Nations at Work."
Jones and Sherman—"The League of Nations from
Idea to Reality."
Myers—"Nine Years of the League of Nations."
Duggan (Editor)—"The League of Nations."

GREAT BRITAIN

- Trevelyan—"History of England."
Cross—"A Shorter History of England and Greater
Britain."
Innes—"A History of England and the British Empire."

- Lunt—"History of England."
 Larson—"History of England and the British Commonwealth."
 Dietz—"A Political and Social History of England."
 Hulme—"History of the British People."
 Robinson, F.—"A History of Great Britain."
 Robinson, C.—"A History of British Progress from the Early Ages to the Present Day."
 Oman—"England in the Nineteenth Century."
 Marriot—"England Since Waterloo."
 Trevelyan—"British History in the Nineteenth Century."
 Siegfried—"Post-War Britain."
 Masterman—"England After the War."
 Morel—"Great Britain's Foreign Policy."
 Pollard—"Evolution of Parliament."

FRANCE

- Sidgwick—"France, A Short History."
 Huddleston—"France."
 Guedalla—"The Second Empire."
 Bracq—"France under the Republic."
 Bourgeois—"Modern France."
 Buell—"Contemporary French Politics."

GERMANY

- Headlam—"Bismarck and the Founding of the German Empire."
 Robertson—"Bismarck."
 Dawson—"Evolution of Modern Germany."
 Bulow—"Imperial Germany."
 Howe—"Socialized Germany."
 Gooch—"Germany."
 Strobel—"The German Revolution."
 Daniels—"The Rise of the German Republic."
 Jachk—"The New Germany."
 Schevill—"Modern Germany."
 Francke—"German After-War Problems."

ITALY

- Holland—"Builders of United Italy."
 Thayer—"Dawn of Italian Independence."
 King—"Italian Unity."
 Trevelyan—"Garibaldi and the Making of Italy."
 Groce—"A History of Italy, 1871-1915."
 Mario—"Modern Italy."
 Bolitho—"Italy under Mussolini."
 Schneider—"Making of the Fascist State."
 Salvemini—"The Fascist Dictatorship in Italy."

- Sturzo—"Italy and Fascismo."
 Prezzolini—"The Corporative State."
 Nitti—"Bolshevism, Fascism and Democracy."

RUSSIA

- Vernadsky—"A History of Russia."
 Pares—"History of Russia."
 Pavolsky—"Russia and the Far East."
 Skrine—"Expansion of Russia."
 Walsh—"The Fall of the Russian Empire."
 Guest—"The New Russia."
 Karlgren—"Bolshevist Russia."
 Ross—"The Russian Soviet Republic."
 Brailsford—"How the Soviets Work."
 Arnot—"Soviet Russia and Her Neighbors."
 Dennis—"The Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia."

TURKEY AND THE BALKANS

- Miller—"The Ottoman Empire and its Successors, 1801-1922."
 Patrick—"Under Five Sultans."
 Mears—"Modern Turkey."
 Toynbee and Kirkwood—"Turkey."
 Toynbee—"The Western Question in Turkey and Greece."
 Adam—"Book of Mustafa Kemal."
 Miller—"Greece."
 Cosmetatos—"The Tragedy of Greece."
 Clark—"Greater Roumania."
 Beard and Radin—"The Balkan Pivot: Yugo-Slavia."
 Schevill—"Balkan Peninsula."
 Durham—"Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle."
 Duggan—"The Eastern Question."
 Armstrong—"New Balkans."

COLONIZATION, AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- Muir—"Expansion of Europe."
 Keller—"Colonization."
 Reinsch—"Colonial Government."
 Reinsch—"World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century."
 Woodward—"A Short History of the Expansion of the British Empire."
 Williamson—"A Short History of British Expansion."
 Williams—"The British Empire."
 Hall—"Empire to Commonwealth: Thirty Years of British Imperial History."
 Egerton—"British Colonial Policy in the Twentieth Century."
 Muir—"Short History of the British Commonwealth."
 Robinson—"Development of the British Empire."
 Wittke—"History of Canada."

- Garrat—"An Indian Commentary."
 Hoskins—"British Routes to India."
 Horne—"Political System of British India."
 Henry—"Evolution of Sinn Fein."

THE FAR EAST

- Treat—"The Far East."
 Morse and MacNair—"Far Eastern International Relations."
 Douglas—"Europe and the Far East."
 Vinacke—"A History of the Far East in Modern Times."
 MacLaren—"A Political History of Japan."
 Kawakami—"Japan in World Politics."
 Young—"Japan under Taisho Tenno, 1912-1926."
 Legendre—"Modern Chinese Civilization."
 T'ang Leang-Li—"The Foundations of Modern China."
 Williams—"China, Yesterday and To-day."
 Williams—"A Short History of China."
 Latourette—"The Development of China."
 Soothill—"China and England."

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Bassett—"A Short History of the United States."
 Muzzey—"History of the United States."
 Forman—"Our Republic."
 Beard and Beard—"History of the United States."
 West—"A History of the American Nation."
 Coolidge—"The United States as a World Power."
 Weyl—"American World Policies."
 Zimmern—"America and Europe."

HISTORICAL FICTION

After each title, the date of the setting of the story is given. The first three dates are B.C.; the rest are all A.D.

ANCIENT HISTORY

- Snedeker—"The Perilous Seat." 480.
 Wells—"With Cæsar's Legions." 58.
 Wallace—"Ben-Hur." 7.
 Bulwer-Lytton—"Last Days of Pompeii." 79.
 Kingsley—"Hypatia." 413.

MEDIÆVAL HISTORY

- Davis—"The Beauty of the Purple." 700.
 Bulwer-Lytton—"Harold, or the Last of the Saxon Kings." 1066.
 Henty—"Wulf, the Saxon." 1066.
 Kingsley—"Hereward the Wake." 1070.
 Davis—"God Wills It." 1095.
 Scott—"The Talisman." 1189; "Ivanhoe." 1194.
 Doyle—"The White Company." 1385.

Catherwood—"Days of Jeanne d'Arc." 1412.
 Stevenson—"The Black Arrow." 1455.
 Reade—"The Cloister and the Hearth." 1462.

MODERN HISTORY

Major—"When Knighthood was in Flower." 1512.
 Davis—"The Friar of Wittenberg." 1517.
 Bradley—"The Favour of Kings." 1532.
 Crawford—"In the Palace of the King." 1556.
 Gregory—"His Sovereign Lady." 1558.
 Sabatini—"The Sea Hawk." 1558.
 Scott—"Kenilworth." 1558.
 Hewlett—"The Queen's Quair." 1561.
 Scott—"The Abbot." 1567.
 Henty—"Under Drake's Flag." 1572.
 Yonge—"Chaplet of Pearls." 1572.
 Parker—"Ladder of Swords." 1574.
 Kingsley—"Westward Ho!" 1575.
 Weyman—"A Gentleman of France." 1588.
 Runkle—"The Helmet of Navarre." 1594.
 Weyman—"Under the Red Robe." 1624.
 Dumas—"The Three Musketeers." 1625.
 Knipe—"A Cavalier Maid." 1625.
 Melville—"Holmby House." 1644.
 James—"Henry Masterton." 1645.
 Dumas—"The Black Tulip." 1660.
 Blackmore—"Lorna Doone." 1685.
 Doyle—"Micah Clark." 1685.
 Sabatini—"Captain Blood." 1685.
 Stevenson—"Kidnapped." 1746.
 Henty—"With Frederick the Great." 1756.
 Dickens—"Barnaby Rudge." 1775.
 Churchill—"Richard Carvel." 1776.
 Mitchell—"Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker." 1776.
 Dickens—"A Tale of Two Cities." 1789.
 Mitchell—"The Adventures of Francois." 1789.
 Belloc—"The Girondin." 1792.
 Hugo—"Ninety-three." 1793.
 Blackmore—"Springhaven." 1804.
 Merriman—"Barlasch of the Guards." 1812.
 Hugo—"Les Miserables." 1815.
 Weyman—"Starvecrow Farm." 1819.
 Haynes—"One of the Red Shirts." 1859.
 Hankey—"A Student in Arms." 1914.
 Knipe—"Vive la France." 1914.
 Newbolt—"Tales of the Great War." 1914.

Logic

ELEMENTARY

Mellone—"Introductory Text Book of Logic."
 Roy Sellars—"Essentials of Logic."
 Wolfe—

- Crumley—"Logic, Deductive and Inductive."
 Latta and Macbeath—"The Elements of Logic."
 Creighton—"An Introductory Logic." (4th edition.)
 Carveth Read—"Logic."
 Welton and Monahan—"Intermediate Text Book of Logic."
 (Revised by Whetnall.)
 Dotterer—"Beginner's Logic."

MORE ADVANCED

- Aikins—"The Principles of Logic."
 Bain—"Logic." (2 vols.)
 Coffey—"The Science of Logic." (2 vols.)
 Cunningham—"Text Book of Logic."
 Joseph—"Introduction to Logic."
 Joyce—"The Principles of Logic."
 Keynes—"Formal Logic."
 Mill—"System of Logic."
 Welton—"Manual of Logic." (2 vols.)
 Robinson—"The Principles of Reasoning."

Religion

INTRODUCTORY

- Stanley Cook—"The Foundations of Religion." (Peoples Books)
 Carpenter—"Comparative Religion." (Home University Library)
 Jevons, F. B.—"The Idea of God." (Cambridge Science Primers)
 Andrew Lang—"The Making of Religion."
 Maurice—"The Religions of the World."

LIFE OF CHRIST

- Gore—"Jesus of Nazareth."
 Sanday—"Outline Life of Christ."
 Barton—"The Man Nobody Knows."

GENERAL

- Jacks, L. P.—"A Living Universe."
 "Religious Perplexities."
 "The Challenge of Life."
 "My Friend the Universe."
 "The Faith of a Worker."
 Mellone—"The Immortal Hope."
 "Eternal Life Here and Hereafter."
 Lucas—"The Faith of a Christian."
 Iverach—"Evolution and Christianity."
 "Is God Knowable?"
 Eucken, Rudolf—"Religion and Life." (Essex Hall Lecture)
 Gore—"Christianity applied to the Life of Men and Nations."
 (Essex Hall Lecture)
 Temple, William—"The Faith and Modern Thought."

Thompson, J. Arthur—"Man in the Light of Evolution."
(Essex Hall Lecture)

Weldon—"The Hope of Immortality."

Jones, E. Stanley—"The Christ of the Indian Road."

Jones, E. Stanley—"Christ at the Round Table."

Jones, E. Stanley—"The Christ of Every Road."

Winslow, J.C.—*Narayan Vaman Tilak*.—This Indian Christian poet was filled with the spirit of God, and the beauty of the resultant life is well shown in this biography.

Langenskjöld, Greta—*Baron Paul Nicolay*.—The biography of a great Christian man who spent his life working among the students of Northern and Eastern Europe.

Smyth, J. Paterson—*A People's Life of Christ*.—A most stimulating life of One Who is no longer ignored by those who seek the highest ideals.

Clarke, James Freeman—*Ten Great Religions*.—This is a set of two volumes on Comparative Religions but there are other books that will do just as well. The subject is one that ought to be studied by all who would be worthy citizens of the India of today and tomorrow.

Hoffding, Harald—*The Philosophy of Religion*.—If any student is in search of a book on the philosophy of religion here is one that will satisfy him. It is guaranteed not to be understandable during the first reading!

McAfee, C. B.—*The Christian Conviction*.—Lectures delivered by the author in 1924-25 in this and other countries of the Orient. They show the reasonableness of the claims made by Christianity.

Farquhar, J. N.—*The Crown of Hinduism*.—A presentation of Hinduism which is most fair and appreciative—and quite free from any spirit of condemnation. The thesis maintained is that Christianity fulfills all that is noblest in the Hindu religion and then goes on beyond it to perfection.

Science

Slosson, E. E.—"Creative Chemistry."

Howe, H. E.—"Chemistry in Industry."

Bull, P. G.—"Chemistry of Today."

Wallace, A. R.—"Man's Place in the Universe."

Ray, Sir—"Science from an Easy Chair."

Fabre—"The Wonder Book of Chemistry."

Whitehead—"Science and the Modern World."

Collins, A. F.—"Wonders of Chemistry."

Caldwell and Slosson—"Science Remaking the World."

Beery—"Chemistry Applied to Home and Community."

Cochrane, Robert—"The Romance of Industry and Invention."

David, W.—"The Story of Copper."

Slosson, E. E.—"Keeping up with Science."

Slosson, E. E.—"Sermons of a Chemist."

Chamberlain and Browne—"Chemistry in Agriculture."

Philip—"Achievements of Chemical Science."

- Searle—"Clay and What We Get from It."
 Van Buskirk and Smith—"The Science of Everyday Life."
 Harrow—"Eminent Chemists of our Time."
 Gibson—"How Photography Came About."
 " " How We Harness Electricity."
 " " Telephones and Gramophones."
 Risdon—"Wireless."
 Hutchinson—"Easy Lessons in Wireless."
 Baker—"Wireless Pictures and Television."
 Gibson—"Wireless."
 Cajori—"A History of Physics."
 Hammond—"Stories of Scientific Discovery."
 Mordham—"Einstein and the Universe."
 Lodge, Oliver—"Pioneers of Science."
 Mitchel—"Eclipses of the Sun."
 Hart, I. B.—"Makers of Science."
 Proctor—"The Spectroscope and its Work."
 Eddington—"Stars and Atoms."
 McCormick—"The Romance of Reality."
 Sherrington—"Science for All."
 Davis—"Science in Modern Life."
 Hadley—"Everyday Physics."
 Thomson—"Outline of Modern Science."
 Fournier—"The Wonders of Physical Science."
 Gregory—"Discovery, or the Spirit and Service of Science."
 Duncan—"The New Knowledge."
 Starling—"Technical Electricity."
 Brown—"Experimental Electricity."
 Roget—"Applied Electricity."
 Moulton—"Introduction to Astronomy." (This or any other
 authoritative and more or less popular work on
 astronomy will prove most interesting reading
 and will lessen any feeling one may have that
 the universe revolves about oneself.)

Sociology and Economics

- Brayne—"Village Uplift."
 "The Remaking of Village India."
 Russell, Bertrand—"Proposed Roads to Freedom."
 Wadia and Joshi—"The Wealth of India."
 Baur, H. F.—"Ores and Industries in the Far East."
 Bowman, Isaiah—"The New World."
 Ogburn, W. F.—"Social Change."
 Chase, Stuart—"The Tragedy of Waste."
 Wallis, Graham—"Our Social Heritage."
 Tawney, R. H.—"The Acquisitive Society."
 George, Henry—"Progress and Poverty."
 Webb, Sidney and Beatrice—"Industrial Democracy."
 Fitch—"Causes of Industrial Unrest."
 Morris, William—"News from Nowhere."
 Seligman, E. R. A.—"The Economic Interpretation of
 History."

My College

BY

KUNJ BEHARI LAL, *IV Form.*

I HAD passed my High School Examination. Of course I was quite familiar with school teachers and their teaching, but how anxiously I looked to the days when I would be attending the "lectures" of "professors" in the college. Like most students I had no idea of college life except that everything about it was great and respectable.

My father was consulting his friends about my further studies.

"Why not send him to Lucknow? It is so near," suggested a friend.

"No," said my father rather hesitatingly, "I don't like the atmosphere of Lucknow Colleges."

I understood what he meant. For Lucknow is still reputed to retain the old Nawabi pomp and show.

One after the other many colleges were recommended to my father, and he discarded some for bad results in examinations, some for being too narrow and some for other reasons. To me the problem was to find a college offering a variety of subjects and a free choice of combinations.

"Well, Ewing Christian College has a large variety of subjects and a wide choice of combinations," said a college student to my father.

"But you know," replied he, "variety of subjects is not the only necessary thing in a good college."

"You have everything else besides," said the young man. "On the banks of the Jumna it has the best situation in Allahabad. Its large number of students represent every province and community. Its activities and its results in examinations show the quality of its work."

Some more people who had heard about "Evening Christian" or "Even's Christian" College, as they wrongly called Ewing Christian College, spoke about it to my father. He was satisfied and I came here.

Personally, when I came here, my chief thought was not to examine the qualities of the college. I was feeling nervous at the mere thought of entering it. I had heard how the "first year fools" are made the centre of fun by the old students. But my experience showed me that the freshmen have rather an easy time here. Owing to their large number and living in different hostels students do not join in any organised mischief. However, cutting remarks are passed on the freshmen. Their manner of walking is classed, their cut and complexion appreciated, and their peculiarities are noted. Some would simply laugh at them and make them

(the freshmen) suspicious of their own demeanour. If a man is shy and shuts his doors for twenty-four hours they will peep through the door panes as if they are looking at a wild animal in a zoo.

Traditionally the jokes in this college are much lighter than they are elsewhere, yet they remove all the shyness of the freshmen. As one of my friends once remarked, "They come here like Hindu brides and return like European bridegrooms." He meant simply their qualities. What a marvellous change! These very lambs in the shape of freshmen will be like cubs the next year. They will be showing their courage to the newer students.

By and by our differences become indistinct and though we come like different elements we are soon turned into one compound. On this strength of unity we build our associations and societies which are a part of our practical education. Through their help we learn to exercise our faculties. How often when I saw the success of Physics and Chemical societies, their clubs of radio and photography, their trips, and above all their frequent refreshments have I wished I was a science student. Why are we arts men not so successful?

Freedom is the chief characteristic in the hostels here. Hardly ever do the wardens need to frown on us. Passing of trains on the Jumna bridge makes us so accustomed to noises that we cannot be disturbed however loudly our friends may be talking or joking. There are very few bookworms here. The average hosteller is in good humour. Occasionally someone may show his wrath to an ekkawallah, servant or some fellow-student. But it only serves to break the monotony of a calm atmosphere. Our power is also felt in the cinema theatres and restaurants, and in railway stations when we go home. The policeman, too, has a regard for us and often overlooks our cycles without lights. One thing I have been wondering to see. People at once recognise the Christian College students from all others. There must be something particular about us.

College professors: well, I have something to say about them. Our College has a variety of these gentle creatures. Unlike the sober and often frowning school teacher, the professor is more domestic. Smiles are his chief characteristic. He looks at you with a smile. His reply to your foolish questions and jokes is a mere smile. He is not keen to extort replies to questions in the class and, however clever he may be, he is unable to find out who has been "proxy" for an absentee. He becomes quite familiar with you, though even in two years he may not know your name. Often to give himself grace he assumes the airs of either carelessness or great activity. The Americans are fond of white pants. The Bengalis are always changing from dhoti to pants, and pants to dhoti, and I may say some of the others put on white hats which do not at all suit them.

Well, the lectures are quite interesting. They can be improved if care be taken to avoid as much as possible of "Isn't it?" "You understand?" "I don't want to go into detail," "You see," and "Now, then."

The average student is carefree. The fines are often a source of trouble to him. When no leave is granted to him even when he thinks his absence quite inevitable, his stomach begins to ache and he has a pain in the body, and consequently attends the college dispensary where stools and blood and everything else must be examined, whatever may be the disease. To most of us it looks odd, whatever may be the opinion of Dr. Forman. But thanks to the pain and headache, red certificates are secured. As 'reds' are a menace to capitalists nowadays, so are these to the college fines.

It is human nature to remember distinctly what is generally uncommon. We may tell of so many features which are Ewing College's own, and it is impossible to forget them all our life, so impressed are they on us.

Furloughs and Study-Leave

In the long run furloughs and absence for advanced study benefit the College, but the leave-takings and separations involved in them are not pleasant. In May, Mr. Collins and Mr. Maclay will be going to America, the former on furlough and the latter on the completion of his "short term" service, and Mr. R. C. Roy will be going either to England or to America for graduate study.

When Mr. Collins came to us in 1924 to become head of the department of history he had by no means fully recovered from a serious illness that had incapacitated him for more than a year. That did not prevent him from assuming charge of "Little India" hostel, in addition to his teaching. Last year Mr. Collins was appointed treasurer of the College, a post involving great responsibility and much work. Mr. Collins is a thorough-going scholar and has maintained the department of history at a high level. We shall greatly miss him, and shall be looking forward eagerly to greeting him on his return as "Dr. Collins," for he hopes to secure his Ph.D. degree in America.

Both as teacher and as hostel warden and as athletic adviser Mr. Maclay has made a place for himself in the College, and we shall be greatly the losers if he does not eventually return as a permanent member of our staff.

Mr. Roy, an Old Boy of E.C.C., came on our staff in 1923 with the transfer of the High School classes to the College, and has been active in various extra-curricular activities as well as in teaching. We rejoice with him in his gaining the opportunity to study abroad, and shall expect great things from him on his return.

Hostel Life in Ewing Christian College

BY

ATMA SINGH BERAR, *IV Form*

MOST of us had our first experience of being away from home and parents when we entered Ewing Christian College. Everyone can understand what the feelings of a young student are when he first leaves home: he is so lonely at first that he cannot pay much attention to his studies. He is always thinking of the way he lived with his family. Now that he has come to a new place the whole world seems strange to him. Yet he can forget his sorrow if he is in good company and if there are enough attractions in hostel life to divert his mind to better things. These we found in Ewing Christian College hostels.

I cannot here enumerate all the attractions, but shall call attention to the most important. Nearly all sections of India are represented in our hostels: there are students from Bengal, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Bombay, Maharashtra and the United Provinces, and they all, being far from their homes, reside in the hostels. Owing to the ever-increasing number of students the four hostels of a few years ago have increased to eight, and even now many students cannot be given hostel accommodation. But the two hundred and fifty students in our hostels are representative of India and we can learn at first-hand what we have merely read about previously, for example, how people of different provinces live. Thus we increase our inter-provincial relationships, and this is essential for the building of a strong nationalism.

We find here absence of communal strife. In the hostels Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians are thrown together and they live like brethren without the least trouble amongst themselves.

The fact that Allahabad is situated at the junction of the sacred Ganges and Jumna rivers and so attracts large numbers of pilgrims, mostly villagers, opens to us unusual opportunities for social service during Mela days, and in meeting these opportunities we are learning to help our fellow-men.

There are Common Rooms in all the hostels, where newspapers and magazines are provided, and where indoor games can be played. So every opportunity is given to students to be happily occupied, for we know that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop."

In our hostels students are not overburdened with rules, as is the case in many other places. Students here are expected to know what is good and right and to act accordingly, so they are given every possible liberty. Because this responsibility has been placed on the students most of

them bear it honorably and bravely, and do not dishonour the discipline of the College.

Taking all these things into consideration we can say that hostel life here is good, yet we think there are a few matters, which, if properly attended to, may make the life still better. We came across these defects during our stay of two years, and make bold to mention them in the hope that they can be rectified. In the first place, sanitation does not receive the attention it should. The hostels are whitewashed only once a year, and in the interval the walls are never once cleaned, and everywhere a layer of dust a few millimeters thick can be seen. The ceilings of the verandahs are nearly always ornamented with cobwebs. All this can be remedied by employing one man to keep walls and ceilings clean, so that they do not shelter thousands of disease germs.

Again, there is great difficulty about the bath-rooms and latrines, for those provided for Philadelphia, Princeton and 1903 are quite insufficient to meet the need. None of the bath-rooms is in good working order and they become very dirty. In the latrines water is always leaking from the flush pipes. The failure to have urinals in the hostels themselves puts the students to great inconvenience. The only remedy we can suggest is the building of new bath-rooms and latrines.

The kitchens are very small rooms which become black with smoke and remain so for ever, as they are never white-washed. And the students have to take their meals in those kitchens, since they are not allowed to eat in their rooms. It would be a great improvement if there could be dining rooms separate from the kitchens.

The furniture given to the students is often dilapidated : perhaps it was made when the College was opened and is still being made to do service. The tables and stools are sometimes almost useless. The charge for the use of an electric fan seems to us too high; even in the University hostels the charge is less than here.

We are often depressed by the disinterestedness of the Wardens. They do not take sufficient interest in the activities of the hostels. Only occasionally do they mingle with the students and encourage them to do good things, and create in the students a feeling of loyalty to the hostels and the College. Nor does the Senior Warden care anything about the students. He is seen only when there is a gathering of the students to celebrate their festival; then he comes and exercises his authority to disperse them. But when there is anything wrong in the hostels, for example, when the fuses have burnt out and we are in darkness, he never comes to see about it.

The remedying of these deficiencies will increase the interest and value of hostel life. We, on our part, can say that we have greatly enjoyed, and benefited by, the hostel life here and expect to remember it as the happiest period of our life.

Intermediate Practical Economics : A Review

BY

SARASWATI PRASAD,

Department of Economics, Allahabad University

Intermediate Practical Economics, by E. C. Bhatt, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, published by the Indian Press, Allahabad, 1930 (165 pages in addition to numerous maps and diagrams.)

THE importance of a work of this nature is clearly and fully brought out in the Foreword to the book by Professor C. D. Thompson, the Allahabad University Professor of Economics and the Chairman of the Committee of Courses in Economics of the Board of Intermediate and High School Examinations, United Provinces : " To provide a background and a foundation for the right understanding of the theory . . . for carrying out the practical work correctly, for increasing greatly the value of this work to the student, and for shortening the time required to make the work successful, this little work will be found exceedingly useful "—thus has the father of the present course in Intermediate Practical Economics and the most learned exponent of the science expressed himself unreservedly on the merits of the book. An Intermediate College teacher has also aptly said, " With this practical background students were grasping the definitions and concepts of Economics as rapidly as the M.A. students did without it."

The book is divided into 3 Sections. Section I entitled *Practical Work* contains valuable instructions for collecting facts and figures, Questionnaire No. 1 for collecting information regarding consumption budgets, Questionnaire No. 2 for collecting information regarding the production budget of the cultivator, Questionnaire No. 3 for collecting the information regarding the production budget of an artisan, forms for tabulating the information collected by students and detailed instructions for preparing diagrams, with two model diagrams. Section II entitled *Written Work* contains an extremely helpful bibliography for a large number of popular subjects for essays, e.g., Indian soils, Indian agriculture, chief sources of motive power in India, cattle problem in India, Indian forests, the poverty problem, etc., a questionnaire for village study, and model essays on interesting subjects like crop production in India, the application of Malthusian Doctrine in India, oil-seed crushing industry in India, the cotton industry of India, the tea industry of India, etc. Test questions on each portion of the syllabus have been profusely given and they cover nearly 30 printed pages of the book. They have been so ingeniously prepared as to enable a student to revise the whole course by simply

answering these questions. Suitable questions are said to be educational gems and the professional calibre of a teacher can be approximately gauged by his facility in skilful questioning. The questions given in the book are admirably calculated to elicit the existing knowledge of students, to educate and develop their minds and to stimulate mental activity which would enable students to acquire higher knowledge with ease and interest. Many years' teaching experience of the subject in a premier and progressive institution of the country has endowed the author with the capacity to judge the needs of the present-day Indian students and to devise suitable methods of satisfying those needs. And the author deserves to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which he has succeeded in his object of making economics "a real and live subject, and a ready tool throughout life to the student" by enabling students to do the preliminary practical work properly in place of "dull cramming and vague speculation." The study of economics can now no longer remain divorced from the realities of life. Nor should it be allowed to remain so, for a proper appreciation of the problems of our economic life is an urgent and crying need of our countrymen at the present time.

Maps showing economic conditions of India form the last section of the book (but not the least valuable). The pains taken in their selection and preparation seem to have been extraordinarily great and they will remove a long-felt need of the student community. They should be used by students not only for copying them in their practical notebooks, but also for fixing knowledge accurately and easily on their '*tabula rasa*.'

Maps and diagrams, it must be remembered, fulfil an important part in the economic studies of a young man. They hold the same position and offer the same opportunities and facilities to a student of economics as are enjoyed and offered by the microscope to a student of Biological or Medical Sciences.

The book is designed to foster 'in students the true spirit of research' and there is nothing ready-made in this book. The student must do everything for himself. Only the lines on which the work has to be done are indicated. The author's aims have been clearly set forth in the foregoing lines. Even the most jaundiced critic cannot help admiring the lofty ideal of the author. The bibliography appended to each subject for essay will stimulate students to seek for information regarding the subject in hand from sources other than their text-books and will help them to keep their knowledge up-to-date through a perusal of the current literature on economics.

The usefulness of the book is great and its appearance at an opportune moment when the Board of High School and Intermediate Education has just abolished the practical examination is welcome. The Board seems to have been obsessed with the uncomfortable feeling of the possibility

of students submitting imaginary budgets or budgets copied from the work of the students of previous years. The author clearly admits the existence of a possibility like this and sets forth the cause in the following sentence—"The students, because of their ignorance of the habits, whims and fancies of the farmer or the artisan, feel generally discouraged when they fail to induce him to give them the information they require." The suitable thing for the Board was, therefore, not to abolish the Practical Examination and thereby to take away all incentive for the doing of the work properly by students, but to revise the Instructions issued by the Board to Teachers and Examiners of Intermediate Economics and to make these Instructions comprehensive, detailed and capable of being easily understood by students. Some private students working under the guidance of these Instructions produced grotesque diagrams and unintelligible budgets. The necessity for the restoration of the Practical Examination in Economics and the safeguards to be adopted for barring the possibility of students' adoption of undesirable methods of doing the Practical Work in Economics have been reiterated by the Third Intermediate Economics Teachers' Conference at Allahabad.

The printing and get-up are good, but a few minor mistakes of spelling, English, spacing and printing occur and must be removed when a second edition of the book is brought out. The useful practice of distinguishing English from non-English words by italicizing or underlining them should not be given up.

In conclusion we cannot help expressing our opinion that the book will remove a genuine and long-felt want of the Intermediate Economics students. The difficulties of the Intermediate student in Economics have been realised by teachers all over the province. He has no previous background; and for his text-books written by authors living thousands of miles away from him, containing illustrations which are utterly foreign to him, he soon acquires a distaste. The facilities provided for learning the subject from his direct experience of his immediate surrounding through doing the practical work will be keenly appreciated by him.

Teachers of Intermediate Economics should also welcome the book because it will save them the endless trouble of explaining a number of things over again to members of their classes individually.

News and Notes

THE ANNUAL PRIZE DAY

THE College calendar had informed us that the twenty-fifth of February was the Annual Prize Day : a day before the celebration we were informed that even on that special day classes would be held as usual. We had expected that Prize Day would be a holiday : the function is of great significance to the student body—I consider it as important as the Convocation of a University. Those in authority might have, considering the susceptibilities of the students, given a holiday on the twenty-fifth. That parents and guardians were to be invited to visit classes that day was not sufficient reason to go on with classes ; how can an elaborate lecture of a learned professor reveal to parents and guardians what kind of work their boys are doing ?

This was not the only shortcoming with respect to Prize Day. Students should realise that at times they should act decently without being told to do so ; they ought to realise their own responsibility. The behaviour of the students was not pleasing. They ought to have desisted from their usual howling on that particular day, at least.

Again, the way the Prizes were distributed could be improved on. As I sat in Tooker Hall I wondered if I wasn't watching a police parade. To make all the prize winners stand in line with their backs to the audience was to keep us in ignorance as to who was who and what each was being rewarded for. Could they not have been called one by one ? Imagine the feelings of some of the paraders as they returned from the platform without having received their prizes, although they had stood before the platform quite a long time !

Barring these defects, the programme was well arranged and carried out. The Principal's report described the achievements and activities of the College, and parents and guardians must have been pleased to know of the high standard of work their boys are doing here. Ewing Christian College students are bred in a healthy, intellectual and spiritual atmosphere, and the record of our athletic teams is eloquent testimony to the place physical development occupies in the minds of those in authority.

The Chairman of the day, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Commissioner of Allahabad Division and a man of all-India renown, added to the greatness of the occasion. He stated that he had heard much in praise of our College before he was able to visit us, and that now that he was on the spot he found the College even better than the report of her.

The "At Home" arranged for the friends of the College was on a grand scale and was attended by a number of distinguished guests.

ISHWAR PRASAD MATHUR.
Form IV.

THE 1930-31 STUDENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

An outstanding feature of the Prize Day programme was the ceremony retiring this year's Student Advisory Council and inaugurating the 1930-31 Council. Dr. Dudgeon reminded us that "In years past there was a Student Advisory Council in the College, but it gradually passed out of existence, and for some time there has been no organisation of students to consider student problems and to advise with the Principal about such problems. On January 20, 1930, the Student Council was revived by the appointment of five IV Form students on the basis of all-round good college citizenship. The time has been too short for them to accomplish much, but they have been very serious and earnest in their purpose to serve the College in whatever way they can. Their first act was to start a fund for aiding poor students. Hereafter the Council will consist of seven members chosen from the III Form, to take the place of the old Council on Prize Day, when the IV Form students go on leave in preparation for their examinations."

Those selected for membership in the 1930-31 Council are : Arbinda Pratap Singh, Nathaniel C. Walters, Sunil Kumar Mukerji, Hidayat Husain, Kanti Mohan Garg, Nariman Erachshah Cooper and Surendra Deva Varma.

The form used by the Principal in retiring the old Council was as follows : You have been the Student Council for but a short time, but during this time you have admirably accepted the responsibilities of your position. You have shown wisdom, tact and courage in dealing with the problems that have come before you. You have been faithful representatives of student thought and opinion, and have been loyal and zealous in your efforts to maintain the good name and traditions of the College. I congratulate you on the measure of success you have been able to achieve. The time has come for you to leave these loved scenes and associations. New and eager hands are now ready to take up the trust you are about to lay down. On behalf of the staff and students of the College I wish you God-speed as you pass on into the larger world of endeavour and attainment. I now request you to retire from membership in the Student Council of Ewing Christian College.

The form of installation of the new Council was as follows : You have been selected to constitute the Student Council of Ewing Christian College for the coming year. I congratulate you on this honour that has come to you. You have been thought worthy to be members of the Student Council because of your character, scholarship, loyalty to the College, interest in student life and activities, and the confidence staff and students alike have in you. Yours will be a position of large trust and grave responsibility. You will be expected to understand and interpret student thought and opinion ; to advise with the Principal and staff on matters relating to student life and welfare ; and to initiate ideas for the furtherance of the aims and ideals of the College. You

will enjoy much freedom of thought and discussion. You will be at liberty to consider not only problems that may be presented to you by others, but also any problems that may seem to you to require consideration. As far as it is possible, your opinions will be respected and your decisions acted upon. Do you now hold up your right hands and solemnly promise to stand for clean living and high thinking; to endeavour to further the best interests of the students and of the entire College in every way you can; to work loyally for the maintenance of the good name and traditions of the College, and constantly to strive by word and deed to be worthy members of the Council? (Answer: We do.) I now declare you to be the Student Council of Ewing Christian College.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The S. C. A. has had a fairly successful career this year. The outstanding social events were a social to which the staff and all the students were invited, and a picnic at Sujawan, whither we went by boat. The reading and games room in Princeton Hall was conducted as usual, and pingpong and caroms became so popular that Mr. Maclay felt compelled sometimes to lock up the room during college hours.

A fine feature introduced this term was a Sunday evening discussion group. Members of the staff took turns in inviting us to their homes and providing light refreshments to give us stamina for the discussions. Some of the subjects taken up were: (1) The Christian Attitude to Nationalism: Should We Favour Dominion Status or Independence?; (2) Co-education in E. C. C.; (3) The Christian Ministry; and (4) What Christians Owe the Villages. On March ninth, when the students were themselves the hosts, it was decided, in view of the impending examinations, to discontinue the discussions till next year.

Another thing of which we are proud is that Allahabad this year raised over Rs. 500 in connection with the National S. C. A. Finance Week, as opposed to less than Rs. 200 last year.

F. K. Biswas, *Secretary*.

THE PHYSICS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

At a general meeting of the Association Mr. D.S. Kothari, M.Sc., of Allahabad University, gave us a thought-provoking lecture on "Electro-Magnetic Units." On another occasion Mr. P. K. Sur spoke on "X-Rays and their Practical Application"—this was very illuminating and much appreciated. On the 20th March we visited the power-plant of the U.P. Electric Supply Co. to see how electricity is generated and distributed to the city.

Under the auspices of the Photographic Club Mr. R. K. Pandya, M.A., of the V. A. School, Satna, gave a lecture on "The Place of Ajanta Paintings in Indian Art," and illustrated his statements with beautiful coloured slides. We welcome this interest of Old Boys of the College in our activities. The lecture was preceded by an exhibition on our Epidiascope of some of the photographs taken by members of our Club during the Kumbh Mela and of the Taj Mahal. This exhibition has become a permanent feature of the Club.

Lack of funds has retarded the progress of the Radio Club. We hope that next year the College will supplement our means and put us on a sound basis for the carrying on of experimental work. The Club has continued to meet regularly to follow up the practical lectures delivered by Prof. R. K. Sharma. Most of our members have had some practice in radio reception, and before the end of the session they will have learned how to assemble a radio set.

On the 5th of March the Association met under the chairmanship of Dr. Dudgeon to bid farewell to the outgoing Fourth Form members. An interesting programme of speeches, music and a farce was provided, and the refreshments were enjoyed by all. Mrs. Dudgeon kindly gave away the Association medals to the secretaries. A delightful evening was brought to a close by an hour's cinematograph show.

We gratefully acknowledge the interest taken in us this first year of our existence by staff and students alike, especially by Dr. and Mrs. Dudgeon, and we hope that such support will continue. In the words of the Principal, "we feel humble when we remember how much more useful we could have been" to the College community if we had been a little more active.

We take this opportunity of thanking our secretaries—Messrs. A. S. Berar, B. K. Jha and B. P. Srivastava—for their interest in the success of the Association. At the same time we regret the decision of our President to resign on account of differences in the Executive Committee. We hope his interest in the Association will continue to be lively.

Messrs. Nariman E. Cooper and Surendra Deva Varma have been appointed to act as secretaries of the clubs till the next election.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Our members did very well in the Intermediate Chemistry Practical examinations held on the 19th, 20th and 21st February. On the 21st the Society gave a farewell party for the Fourth Form students. The examiner, Dr. S. Dutta, who graced the party with his presence, spoke in praise of the work of our students.

Dr. S. Ghosh delivered a very interesting lecture on "Colloids and Diet."

The Third Formers are still very active ; they are planning soon to visit the glass works at Naini and the sugar factory at Jhusi.

This will be our farewell to the senior students, and we wish them well in the examinations.

A. S. Berar, *Secretary*.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY

This lusty organization has held two regular monthly meetings recently. One was on the 17th of February at Dr. Forman's home, Jumna-par. Current Medical Literature was the subject of the talk given by our host, on that occasion.

In reality it was an exhibit of the various types of medical literature—free semi-commercial publications, reprints, standard journals and monographs. The speaker presented certain principles for evaluating the various types of literature exhibited, and concluded with the plea that after graduation each member should make an effort to lay aside a definite amount each year for the purchase of a certain few journals and books.

On March 10th the Allahabad Medical Association were guests of the Society at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, the occasion being the regular annual joint meeting of the two bodies. A symposium on the topic of Ultra-Violet Rays constituted a most interesting programme.

Our patron, Dr. Dudgeon, presided. Prof. Salig Ram Bhargava of the University Physics Department spoke on the fundamental physical laws of light with particular reference to those governing the production of the ultra-violet ray. Dr. Forman read a paper on the physiological and clinical aspects of the subject; and Dr. R. N. Banerji spoke on the practical application of the rays, and demonstrated a lamp which was used for treatment.

After some discussion by various members and a hearty vote of thanks to our generous host and hostess, the meeting adjourned.

DR. BUTTERFIELD'S VISIT

On March seventh, Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, formerly President of Massachusetts and Michigan Agricultural Colleges in America, addressed our students on the ways in which they can ameliorate the lot of villagers in India. Dr. Butterfield has spent most of his life studying village conditions and problems, and there are few men better qualified than he to suggest remedies for the existing evils in the villages. It will be a fine thing if, as a result of Dr. Butterfield's address (and Mr. Ralla Ram's earlier address on the Daily Vacation School as a happy way of utilising the summer holidays), many of our students devote at least a part of the summer to work in the villages.

Our Old Boys' Activities

BY

E. C. BHATTY

MR. R. C. CHOWDHRY, who went from the College to the United States of America, returned with the degree of Master of Arts and has, for some years past, been working as a Lecturer in the Commerce Department of the Allahabad University. His work has been well appreciated by his students and colleagues and he now adorns a number of University bodies. While expressing our pleasure at his progress we wish to express our hope that he will not lose his interest in the College.

Dr. Mahesh Chandra Varma (1914-17), M.B., B.S. (Lucknow), D.P.H., was posted for some time at Allahabad as the Medical Officer of Health. Efficient sanitary arrangements at the Kumbh Mela grounds bore ample testimony to the creditable work and untiring zeal of our young officer. Though he lost a little in bulk and weight, he gained much in popular esteem. We are very glad to note that he is trying to make India a little cleaner and healthier.

Mr. C. W. Tressler, M.A. (1926), Assistant Professor of History at Murray College, Sialkot, is doing very good work. His influence has been declared to be "all for the good" and the hostel and team games have been entrusted to his care.

Mr. Jalaluddin (1922), B.A., B.T., Manager of the Reformatory School at Delhi, has also been doing creditable work. Government blue books contain commendable references to his work.

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

The Old Boys' Dinner was successfully held this year at the Principal's bungalow, preceded by a grand reception managed by Mrs. Dudgeon. The dinner held under a tastefully decorated shamiana was attended by about 70 Old Boys.

At the annual meeting of the Old Boys' Association held the same day, December 12, 1929, after the dinner, the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1929-30:

Syed Zamin Ali, M.A., *President*.

Saraswati Prasad, Esq., M.A., L.T., *Vice-President*.

E. C. Bhatta, Esq., M.A., *Secretary*.

R. K. Sharma, Esq., M.Sc., *Asstt. Secretary*.

Members of the Executive Committee.

R. L. Shukla, Esq., B.A.

Syed Sadiq Ali, B.A.

Syed Nawab Hussain, Esq., B.A.

Shyam Sunder Lal, Esq., B.Sc.

Uma Shanker Varma, Esq., M.A.

Everybody present at the meeting felt very strongly the need of developing greater loyalty and love for the college. There was at present no active agency which could bring together the Old Boys, and furnish them with information regarding the year-to-year activities, needs, and growing possibilities of the college.

One method by which loyalty and devotion is engendered and developed is by doing something. The more you do for a person or an institution, the greater is the love and devotion you acquire for it. To achieve this it was resolved to establish an Old Boys' Fund in order to give an opportunity to the alumni to do something for those receiving education within the portals of their Alma Mater.

The Old Boys' Fund will be devoted to the following objects:—

(1) To give one or more scholarships to poor and deserving students in the name of the Alumni Association.

(2) To give at least two annual prizes to those students who stand first in the I and III Forms.

(3) To help the children of those alumni who are unable to provide for the education of their children.

(4) To defray the expenses of one or more socials of the alumni that may be held during the year.

(5) To have an organ of the alumni Association for the publication of news about Old Boys. The proposed annual subscription for non-students is Rs. 3, for students Rs. 1-8.

Those who become annual subscribers will be furnished with all information regarding the activities of the College and Old Boys. Subscriptions may be sent to the college office or the Secretary of the Old Boys' Association who will gratefully acknowledge them.

It is further proposed to prepare a register of the Old Boys. Old as well as Present Boys are requested to give the secretary names and addresses of those Old Boys whom they know, or put him in touch with them.

Our Old Boys' Day as celebrated at present is far from what it ought to be. Very few Old Boys participate. The College authorities are prepared to make the occasion more attractive and inviting. The Old Boys are requested to send their suggestions either to the Principal or the Secretary of the Association. Co-operation of the Old Boys is earnestly solicited.

Hostel Notes

RHEA

ALTHOUGH ours is a University hostel it is directly connected with Ewing Christian College and has much in common with the Intermediate College hostels. We acknowledge with thanks the various advantages we enjoy due to our immediate contact with the College and its tutorial staff. But the atmosphere of our hostel differs in that our Warden teaches us self-responsibility and religious toleration. He believes in the bright side of human nature and is constantly indicating how a young man should conduct himself amidst the daily bustle of life, and this is what we would-be graduates require.

At the beginning of the session Dr. Shah organized the Rhea Hostel Union as a kind of parliament to conduct the affairs of the hostel. Officers were elected and various activities entrusted to different persons.

Our football and hockey teams played a number of matches against University hostels. Volleyball has become popular with our members, and we participated in the Intermediate College inter-hostel league. Although many of us are novices, we have enjoyed tennis, especially the tournament conducted recently. Some of our hostellers took part in the University sports, and K. P. Rai won the wrestling championship.

Our reading room has been so well managed that residents of other hostels have been attracted here. We subscribe for two daily papers, two weekly papers and three monthly magazines. In addition the Warden donates the Atlantic Monthly.

Our scholastic results last year were very good. R. C. Lacy got a first division in the B.Sc. and stood second in the University, and E. L. Jordan got a first class in the M.Sc.

We have had interesting lectures by Dr. Dudgeon, Mr. Jardine, Dr. Higginbottom, Mr. Hazlett and others.

There have been socials, picnics and music parties which have afforded ample opportunity for getting well acquainted with one another and with members of the staff.

Now that examinations are so near the tide of multifarious activities has subsided and we have entered the serene and meditative atmosphere of study. Let us hope that we shall prove our worth along this line. Life is neither all study nor all play, but a mixture of the two, and that is the best life that engages in every activity that tends toward perfection.

1903

Some of us who had before this year lived in places that were dull and lonely had not even imagined the pleasures and

advantages of hostel life. But now we are recognizing these privileges and appreciating them.

We cannot forego mentioning again the splendid unity that exists in 1903. Hindus, Muslims and Christians rooming together happily are indicative of a better day in India.

The Second Formers have been excused from the evening study class, and now only the First Formers trudge over to the College when the bell rings at seven o'clock.

PRINCETON

"Friendship is born of God; it endures through life and beyond." And indeed in Princeton this year friendships have had birth that give a fair promise of continuing for ever. This is the more striking when it is remembered that we are no longer a one-community hostel, but now have in our fold Hindus and Muslims as well as Christians.

Our representatives maintained the reputation of Princeton by winning the Inter-hostel Volleyball League shield. And Mr. Maclay, as usual the patron of the starving, stood us a feed at the College Restaurant.

We have had several socials, for which songs, jazz music and riddles were always forthcoming, and these helped to keep up our spirit through the year.

It is with great regret that we learn that some of our Fourth Formers will not be able to take the Intermediate examinations on account of their being short of the required 75% of attendance.

We are sad over the impending departure of Mr. Maclay to America, especially as we have been very happy under his wardenship. But we do not grudge him his furlough, and we look forward to his return with hope and a bit of fear, because of the additional degrees he will have accumulated.

PHILADELPHIA

"Six hours to law, to soothing slumber seven,
Ten to the world allot, and all to heaven."

This was the routine of the Philadelphians, but as the examinations draw near the hours for sleep are vanishing one by one. Everybody is buried in his books, lost in his copies and drowned in his notes.

We had an important meeting at which plans for the "Holi Celebrations" were chalked out. Our secretary, K. K. Datey, stressed the need for the celebration and put forth plans for our consideration. From the excellent speeches made that day we are sure that we have in our midst some budding orators.

We have started a swimming club, and many of us are being taught this art by Pt. Ram Narain Misra and Mr. Raj Narain. Boating is still popular and some of us have become such expert oarsmen that we long to go to sea.

We are glad that two of our number, S. D. Varma and N. C. Walters, were chosen for the new Student Advisory Council and believe they will render valuable service to the College.

We recently had a group picture taken, and this will remind us in future days of the pleasant association with friends we are now in the midst of, but from whom we shall soon be separated.

As the time approaches when the Fourth Formers will depart we Freshies are trying to suck their best out of them, as a weasel sucks eggs. We have become so attached to them that we shall feel the separation from them greatly. Our prayer for them is : Take them, O Light ! Keep them, O Nature ! And them, O God, supreme Spirit of Love, whose thought is flame and whose desire is creation, be their guide and supporter, and instruct them through all worlds without end. "

TURNER

All of us being Fourth Formers, this is the time of year when we show exceptional devotion to our studies. On the eve of his departure to Mussoorie to help out temporarily with the science classes in Woodstock College, Mr. Wesley gave us advice and encouragement that have "bucked us up" wonderfully ; his words put new hope into the hearts of those who were doubtful of their success in the coming examinations, and caused those already working hard to increase their efforts. We expect to be a credit to our hostel because we have

" The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill. "

As we bid farewell to Turner Hall, it is with regret and with the belief that we shall not soon forget our Alma Mater.

NEW

We are going on slowly but steadily with our work these long, lazy summer days. The nearness of the examinations has put an end to our gossiping, and we are working hard early and late. During the first part of this term we kept up tennis and volleyball, but now we have reduced our recreation to taking evening walks.

We celebrated "Holi" by colouring ourselves and our fellow-hostellers.

Early in March we had a dinner, and many of the staff, including Dr. Dudgeon, enjoyed the function with us. Songs, recitations and speeches won the admiration of all present. Before we dispersed Mr. Hazlett thanked the hostellers for their hospitality.

One of our number won the debating contest held recently in the College.

Our six Fourth Formers will have only a few days more with us. We pray for their success in the Board's examinations.

KYDGANJ

Of the many rare qualities with which our hostel is endowed, the best is this, that we have exiled the grudges and strife which often arise when different communities are thrown together. We have a peculiar ability to adjust ourselves to one another and thus maintain harmony. We have embraced cosmopolitanism and firmly believe in it.

The only important function of recent days was the "Holi" celebration, which was observed enthusiastically, yet without causing any annoyance to the hostel authorities or infringing any rules. Our celebration was in the purest civilized form. Our walls, windows and floors were not besmeared with colour.

During the Shivaratri holidays four of our number, G. L. Shah, Girdhari Lal Shah, A. K. Gupta and K. M. Garga, went to Nepal with Pt. R. N. Misra. There they had a number of adventures, the narrating of which lack of space forbids.

We are proud of our Warden, who is esteemed by all on account of his very tactful and friendly nature.

We expect to attract so many students next year that our single rooms will have to be turned into double rooms, and the College will thereby be benefited financially.

We plan to have a dinner in honour of the Second and Fourth Formers. April fourth is the date fixed for this great event.

That two of our number were chosen for the new Student Advisory Council pleases us greatly. We naturally feel proud of the distinction gained by our hostellers.

A number of thefts occurred in January. Happily for us the thief was soon caught and handed over to the police and subsequently sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Much of our stolen property was recovered.

WEST HALL

This is such a busy time that there are few activities to report. All of us have taken to studying desperately. Yet some of us have found time to join Pt. Ram Narain Misra's swimming class.

The presence of Shyam Charan among us is a great boon. His "village boli" furnishes much amusement.

We celebrated "Holi" in good spirit.

Athletic Notes

HOCKEY

"Goal! Come on, E. C. C." The field rang with the shout, which came from many throats. We were playing Allahabad University for the second time and, as we were defeated in the first encounter, were determined to defy the well-known saying, "History repeats itself." The match had been under way only three minutes when our forwards through excellent stick work had netted a goal. But the University was not going to lose its reputation and take defeat lying down, and their desperate efforts resulted in their equalising and eventually forging ahead and winning the match. However, it is not too much to say that it was sheer luck that gave the victory to our opponents.

During the entire season we played only twenty matches. That is a poor record, but we can't be blamed, as all the other teams of the city were taking part in tournaments from which our membership in the Allahabad Sports Association bars us. This is a very great handicap; there is little chance for us to improve our game by meeting strong teams. If we played in more tournaments we would meet teams that would really test us. We played in the Association tournaments, of which there were only two this year, and only half a dozen teams entered. Our "A" and "B" teams came into the finals. We lost only two matches, both to the University. We won the "Ross Hockey Shield" and the championship of the Hockey League. The latter part of the season was dull because of the approaching examinations, which prevented students from practising or participating in matches.

On the twentyfifth of February the members of the hockey team and some invited guests enjoyed a sumptuous dinner.

Before closing this account I want to say a word or two about some of our players. Alex D'Rozario was our star (now, Alex, don't go and buy a bigger hat) and to his consistently high standard of play was due much of our success. Archie Dutt, our right-in, would sometimes flare up like a spark and shoot a lovely goal from an impossible angle. Noumani would run like a bison charging a foe and would swing his stick as if it were a sledge hammer, and about twenty-five per cent of his efforts resulted in goals. Prof. Bose, our centre-half, would lead our opponents a pretty dance before they cornered him, then he would give a clever pass to one of our men. The team on the whole was well-selected and played together well.

HAROLD M. DAVID,
III Form

हिन्दी-विभाग

वर्ष २० } जिसको न निज भाषा तथा कालेज-इविंग (ग) का ध्यान है । { संख्या ४
वह बटु नहीं, पशुतुल्य है, निर्जीव है, अज्ञान है ॥

“वारि”

सिन्धु हृदय, सरिता के जीवन, सर के प्रान-अधार ।
कूप, ताल, नालों के सर्वस, झरनों के उद्गार ।
हिम, वारिद स्वर्गीय देव के, पृथिवी पर अवतार ।
नमो नमो तोहिं वारि देव जू करते बारम्बार ॥१॥
विष्णुदेव ने तुम्हें बनाया अपना वासस्थान ।
शंकर के सिर पर राजित बन गंगा रूप प्रधान ।
ब्रह्मा की उत्पत्ति कमल से सो सुत तेरो जान ।
नमो नमो प्रियतम त्रिमूर्ति के वारिदेव भगवान ॥२॥
गीता में उपदेश दिये हरि “मरना देह बदलना है” ।
तासु प्रमाण वारि ! तेरा जल नित्य वाष्प का बनना है ।
मरना दुःखद किन्तु सुखप्रद औरों के हित होना है ।
निज तन जला वारि ! तेरा त्यों शीतल सब को करना है ॥३॥

रा० ल० शुक्ल

—:~:—

प्रेम का बदला

“पद्मावती ! क्या तू नहीं जानती है कि मैं तुमको अपने हृदय की आराध्य देवीकी भांति समझता हूँ ? क्या तू नहीं जानती है कि मैं आज पूर्ण एक वर्ष से तेरी चिन्तारूपी समुद्र में निमग्न हूँ ? क्या तू नहीं जानती है कि केवल तेरे ही कारण—तुम्हको लाभ करने की आशा से—मैं अद्यावधि अविवाहित हूँ ? कहे पद्मावती, कहे । एक बार कहे कि तू मुझको प्यार करती है । यह सुन कर भी मेरा कर्णकुहर शीतल हो जायगा । क्या संकोच होता है ! अब भी मौन खड़ी हो । उत्तर नहीं दोगी—अच्छा समझ गया मुझको ज्ञान आगया, मैं जान गया कि तू मुझको घृणा करती है और उस नराधम सुन्दरलाल से प्रेम करती है । अच्छा ! जो तू न्याय समझती है कर, मैं बाधा देनेवाला कौन हूँ । ले मैं जाता हूँ और तेरे पास न आऊँगा—किन्तु दुःख इस बात का रह गया कि मैं अपने

को तेरी कृपा और प्रेम दृष्टि के योग्य बनाने में सक्षम न हुआ। बिदा पद्मावती ! यह कह कर शम्भूनाथ पद्मावती की उद्यान-भूमि से निकल कर अपने गृह की तरफ चला। रास्ते में उसका हृदय चिन्ताग्रि में जल रहा था, और इस संसार की अनित्यता और असारता को उपलब्ध दे रहा था और वह सोच रहा था नारी जाति के बारे में—नहीं केवल पद्मावती के बारे में जिसने कि उसके प्रेम-अंकुर को पदाघात से विनाश कर दिया था। मन में यह सब आलोचना करते हुए शम्भूनाथ घर पहुँचा।

शम्भूनाथ के हृदय में शान्ति नहीं थी। मन में केवल एक ही चिन्ता लगी हुई थी। उसके हृदय में अपमानरूपी कील चुभी हुई थी। जब वह सोचता था कि स निष्ठुर प्रकार से पद्मावती ने उसके प्रेम को ठुकरा दिया तब उसका हृदय प्रतिहिंसा तथा क्रोधानल से धधक उठता था। वह मन ही मन कहता था, “रे पद्मावती तू ने शम्भूनाथ को अपमानित किया है। तू नहीं जानती कि मेरी अवहेला करके कोई आज तक जीवित नहीं रहा और न रहेगा। चाहे प्राण भी चला जाय किन्तु सुन्दरलाल को तुझे ब्याहने नहीं दूँगा। दूसरे दिन शम्भूनाथ शेष चेष्टा के लिये फिर पद्मावती के निकट पहुँचा और अपनी मनामिलाषा प्रकट की और कर जोड़ कर विनय भाव से बोला, “पद्मावती, हृदयेश्वरी, क्या तू इस अधम की वृष्णा को अपने प्रेमवारि द्वारा निवारण नहीं करेगी? मैं जानता हूँ कि सुन्दरलाल ऐश्वर्यशाली तथा उच्च कुल का है पर मैं एक नीच कुल का तथापि धनवान् हूँ। सुन्दरलाल ने वकालत करके रुपये कमाये हैं और मैंने दस्यु-वृत्ति करके, बस यही प्रभेद है। मैं नीच हूँ, दस्यु हूँ तथापि मैं तेरे प्रेम और रूप में पागल हूँ। क्या पद्मावती तू मेरे प्रेम को नितान्त तुच्छ समझती है? मूल्यहीन समझती है—कहो! पद्मावती कहो! मैं तेरा शेष उत्तर सुनने के लिये आया हूँ। बस केवल शेष उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा में खड़ा हूँ। पद्मावती ने दृढ़ तथा अविचलित कंठ से उत्तर दिया, “मैं तुझसे आन्तरिक वृष्णा करती हूँ तुझ ऐसे नीच को ब्याहने से मैं आत्महत्या श्रेष्ठ समझती हूँ। तू हमारे सम्मुख से चला जा! यह सुन कर शम्भूनाथ क्रोध से बोला, “सावधान! सावधान! पद्मावती! तेरा अन्तिम समय निकट आ रहा है, अधिक दम्भ दिखलाने का प्रयत्न मत कर। जैसे तू ने आज मेरे प्रेम-तरु को समूल उत्पाटित किया है वैसे ही मैं भी तेरे रूप तथा यौवन को, अन्य द्वारा उपभोग होने से पहले ही भस्मीभूत कर दूँगा! पद्मावती! मृत्यु के लिये प्रस्तुत हो जा!! इतना कह कर शम्भूनाथ ने पिस्तौल निकाला और गोली मार दी!!! साथ ही साथ एक वज्र गम्भीर आवाज़ सुनाई दी और पद्मावती की प्राणहीन देह छिन्न मस्तक की भाँति भूमि पर गिर पड़ी!

उसी समय अकस्मात् सुन्दरलाल भी वहाँ आ पहुँचा। वह नीचे की ओर दृष्टिपात करते ही प्रस्तर की भाँति निश्चल तथा निस्पन्द हो गया! वह धर-धर काँपने लगा। क्या वीभत्स दृश्य वह मानव नयनों से अवलोकन कर रहा था।

वह सोच रहा था कि पूर्ण शशि की भाँति जिसका यौवन, सद्यः प्रस्फुटित कमल की तरह जिसका मुखमंडल, वह अतुलनीय रूप की धारण करनेवाली पद्मावती आज कहाँ ?!! धीरे धीरे सुन्दरलाल मृत-देह के निकट पहुँचा और उसके वक्षःस्थल पर हस्त स्थापन किया जहाँ कि गोली लगी थी। वहाँ पिस्तौल पड़ी हुई देखकर उसको हाथ में लिया और देखने लगा। इतने में पद्मावती के दास तथा दासियाँ वहीं आ पहुँचे। और सुन्दरलाल को पिस्तौल हस्त में लिये हुए देखकर और पद्मावती को भूमि पर पतित देख कर यह अनुमान किया कि सुन्दरलाल ही हत्याकारी है ! वे चिल्ला उठे ! खून ! खून !! दौड़ो !!!

* * * * *

आज सुन्दरलाल का अन्तिम विचार-दिन है। विचारालय दर्शकों से परिपूर्ण है। उपस्थित दर्शकों में से शम्भूनाथ का नाम उल्लेखयोग्य है। वह एक कोने में बैठा हुआ भाग्य-विडम्बना पर चिन्ता कर रहा था। जूरी तथा जज ने एकमत होकर राय प्रकाश की कि असामी दोषी है ! इतना सुनते ही शम्भूनाथ को हँसी आई। और समस्त दर्शकों में कोलाहल मच गया। जज साहब ने सुन्दरलाल से पूछा, “असामी तुम्हारा कुछ वक्तव्य है ? यदि है तो कहो ! सुन्दरलाल ने अविचलित तथा इढ़ कंठ से कहा, “मैं बारंवार यही कहता हूँ कि मैं निर्दोष हूँ और मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है”। जज साहब ने सुन्दरलाल को प्राणदण्ड का आदेश दिया। इसके बाद सब दर्शक अपना अपना आसन परित्याग कर बाहर चले गये।

शम्भूनाथ घर पहुँचा। उसके मन में एक तुमुल संग्राम चल रहा था। विवेक और स्वार्थ में लड़ाई हो रही थी। स्वार्थ यह कहता था कि “मरने दे सुन्दरलाल को हम क्या जाने, न्यायविचार से उसका प्राणदण्ड हुआ है। यदि हम जीवित रहेंगे तो फिर कोई पद्मावती हाथ आवेगी” किन्तु विवेक कहता था “नहीं, कभी नहीं मनुष्य आँख में धूल फेंक कर ईश्वर को धोखा नहीं दे सकता। यदि तू अपने को समर्पण नहीं करेगा तो ईश्वर स्वयं दण्ड देगा। वह अपने हृदय में एक असहनीय तथा भीषण कष्ट अनुभव करने लगा जिसकी ताड़ना से उसको अपना मत बदलना पड़ा। अर्थात् विवेक की जय हुई।

आज सुन्दरलाल की फाँसी का दिन है। सुन्दरलाल वध्यमंच पर लाया गया। सार्जन साहब ने अपना रुमाळ निकाला। उसी समय सुन्दरलाल का मुँह एक काले कपड़े से ढक दिया गया और वह फाँसीकाष्ठ के समीप लाया गया। सार्जन ने कहा !—“एक” !—“दो” !—इतने ही में आवाज़ आई ठहरो ! ठहरो !! फाँसी रुक गई। शम्भूनाथ दौड़ता हुआ सामने आया और उपस्थित मनुष्यों को संबोधन कर कहा, “हत्याकारी सुन्दरलाल नहीं है बल्कि मैं स्वयं हूँ !” इतना कह कर उसने एक तेज़ छुरी निकाली और अपने वक्षःस्थल में भोंक ली। उसका प्राणहीन

शरीर पञ्चावती की भाँति धरातल पर गिर पड़ा ! उसके पाकेट से एक कागज़ निकला जिससे सबको सच्ची घटना ज्ञात हुई । सुन्दरलाल विस्फारित नेत्र तथा मुँह फैलाये हुए यह सब तमाशा देखता रहा; उसकी समझ में कुछ न आया !

सुनीलकुमार बनरजी

3rd Form (Arts)

“होली”

श्याम गये मथुरा जब ते नहिं भावत फाग कबीर ठठोली ।

हिय में विरहानल ज्वाल जग्यो भर आग सी लाग अबीर औ रोली ॥

आँसु सुरंग श्रवें दगते जिय की गति कासों कहौं दिल खोली ।

“गोकुल” नाथ विना व्रज में केहि संग में खेलौं वियोग की होली ॥१॥

गोकुलप्रसाद श्रीवास्तव

बसन्त

बसन्त एक आराम कुर्सी पर लेटा लेटा एक समाचारपत्र पढ़ रहा था ! किसी ने आकर उसकी आँखें पीछे से बन्द कर लीं ! उसने पूछा—कौन है ? मुझे ऐसा मज़ाक अच्छा नहीं लगता । मैं तो कांग्रेस का हाल पढ़ रहा था । सब मज़ा किरकिरा कर दिया ।

इतना कह कर बसन्त चुप हो गया । थोड़ी देर बाद जब उसको किसी ने कुछ उत्तर न दिया तब वह क्रोधित होकर ज़बरन हाथ हटाने का प्रयत्न करने लगा । उसे ज्ञात हुआ यह हाथ किसी युवती का है ! वह घबड़ा गया । दिल की धड़कन अधिक हो गई ! वह तरह तरह की बातें सोचने लगा । उसके समीप स्त्री का क्या कार्य ! वह तो यहाँ किसी नारी को नहीं जानता । फिर यह कौन है ?

कुछ समय के बाद वह अधिक क्रोध दिखलाते हुये कहने लगा—यदि बोलते हो तो बोलो तुम कौन हो नहीं तो मैं उठ कर देख लूँगा ।

युवती इस बार खिलखिला कर हँस पड़ी और कहने लगी—ओ हो बसन्त बाबू कांग्रेस का हाल पढ़ रहे थे । मैं नहीं जानती थी !

बसन्त को अपनी आँखों पर विश्वास न हुआ । वह घबड़ा गया । यहाँ फूल कैसे । यह गूढ़ बात उसकी समझ में न आई । उसने उठ कर फूल से हाथ मिलाया और नम्रतापूर्वक पूछा—फूल । तुम आज यहाँ कैसे आईं । मैं तुम्हारी बड़ी याद करता था ! वाह अच्छी भेंट हुई ।

फूल ने चाहा कि कुछ न कहे पर उससे न रहा गया। बोली। क्यों नाहक की बातें बनाते हो? मेरी याद इन्हें बहुत आती थी! तभी तो नई बहू लाने जा रहे हो!

बसन्त का मुँह पीला पड़ गया। उसकी वाक्-शक्ति रुक गई! उसके हृदय में तूफान उठ खड़ा हुआ। उसके नेत्रों के सामने पुरानी बातें आने लगीं। उसने बरेली के एक पार्क में पीपल के पेड़ के नीचे फूल से कहा था—मैं तुम्हें कभी न भूलूँगा। तुम्हीं पर मेरे जीवन का नाटक दुःखान्त और सुखान्त बनेगा! वह सिहर उठा। उसने अपने को अपराधी पाया! थोड़ी देर के लिए वह बेहोश हो गया।

फूल बसन्त की हालत पहचान गई। वह झट अपने अंचल से उसके चेहरे पर हवा करने लगी। कुछ देर बाद वह होश में आया। उसने कृष्णाभरी दृष्टि से फूल की ओर निहारा। आँखों में आँसू आ गये! फूल ने अपने रूमाल से उन्हें पोंछ दिया और उसका हाथ अपने हाथ में लेती हुई बोली—बसन्त! मैं नहीं जानती थी कि तुम्हें मेरी बातों से हार्दिक वेदना पहुँचेगी। मैंने भूल की! मैंने तो ये बातें हास्य रूप में कहीं थीं। मुझे तो अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता है कि तुम्हारा जीवन अब सुखी होगा! तुम्हें जीवन का एक सच्चा साथी मिलेगा! तुम्हें तुम्हारे इस अपूर्व सम्बन्ध के लिए बधाई है। तो तुम्हें ऐसे शुभ अवसर पर उपहार देती हूँ।

फूल ने अपनी उँगली से अँगूठी उतार कर बसन्त की उँगली में पहना दी। उसमें लिखा था 'फूल'। बसन्त की निगाह उस पर पड़ी। वह मन ही मन कह उठा। ओह! मनुष्य में तनिक भी दया नहीं। वह बड़ा मतलबी है! क्या फूल चमा करेगी? मैं सचमुच दोषी हूँ। मैंने बड़ी बेवकूफी की है! नहीं। नहीं। मैं नई शादी नहीं करूँगा। आज ही पिताजी को पत्र लिखता हूँ कि मैं फूल के सिवा और किसी से ब्याह नहीं करूँगा। यदि वे मेरा सम्बन्ध किसी और से करेंगे तो वे अपने बसन्त को फिर कभी इस संसार में न पाएँगे।

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रात्रि के आठ बजे हैं। फूल कोच पर लेटे लेटे ऊँव गई है! बसन्त ने पैड उठाया और पिताजी के नाम पत्र लिखा—

कृष्णा होटल प्रयाग,

३०-१-३०

पूज्यपाद पिताजी

प्रणाम!

आपको यह सुन कर अत्यन्त ही खेद होगा कि मैं अपनी शादी फूल के अतिरिक्त किसी के साथ न करूँगा। आपने फूल ही के कारण मुझे बरेली से

इलाहाबाद भेजा था। परन्तु क्या करूँ ! मैं भारतीय होकर जिसको हृदय धन दे चुका उससे किस भाँति माँगू। फूल को मैं नहीं छल सकता। मुझे उस पर दया आती है। उसने मुझ पर अपना जीवन न्यौछावर कर रखा है।

आशा है आप मेरी बातों को बुरा न मानेंगे और मेरे नये व्याह की उलझन में व्यर्थ ही न पड़ेंगे !

आपका पुत्र

बसन्त

पुत्र को बसन्त ने एक बार लौट कर पढ़ा और लिफाफे में बन्द कर पास ही वाले लैटरबक्स में डाल दिया। रात्रि के साढ़े नव बज चुके थे। वह भी खाट पर जा कर सो गया।

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आज चौथा दिन है। बसन्त के पिताजी घर से आ गये हैं। ताँगे से उतरते ही सोच रहे थे कि बसन्त को न जाने क्या क्या सुनाऊँगा। तू हमारी नाक कटाना चाहता है। रईस घर की कन्या छोड़ कर गरीब घर की कन्या लेना चाहता है। सारी बिरादरी हँसेगी। वे अन्दर आये। उन्होंने देखा बसन्त एक खाट पर पड़ा कराह रहा है और फूल पैरों को दबा रही है। उनके सारे विकार दूर हो गये ! उन्होंने एक प्रसिद्ध डाकूर का इलाज शुरू कर दिया। बसन्त चार पाँच रोज़ में ठ खड़ा हुआ। इसके बाद बसन्त और फूल पिताजी के साथ बरेली आये ! शुभ दिन और अच्छे सुहृत्त में उनका व्याह हो गया !

केदारनाथ अग्रवाल

III F, Arts.

समस्या

“काम कुछ आता नहीं अथ बरसाना भी”

विमुख हुए हो बेकाज मनमोहन क्यों ?

बन्द कर दिया है सुस्वप्न का दिखाना भी।

बानी सुधासानी न हिय सरसाती अब,

दुरलभ हुआ है नाथ ! पद रज पाना भी।

राग बेसुरा ही निकलता है बार बार,

भूल रहा मुझको हत्तन्त्री का बजाना भी।

आहों की उष्णता न तुमको सताती, हाय !

काम कुछ आता नहीं अथ बरसाना भी।

फ़तहचन्द्र श्रीवास्तव

अलबेली होली

होली मेलियों ने मिल कर होली खूब खेली । अवीर और गुलाल की झोली खोली, चट गालों को लाल लाल कर दिया । जहाँ दो चार साथ हुए रंग रंग के फूलोंवाला पौधा उग पड़ा कहीं तादाद बढ़ गई तो मानो फुलवाड़ी ही खड़ी कर दी । कुली कबाड़ी की बाड़ी और अनाड़ी की कुटियाँ भी आनन्द के वेग में मस्त होकर सुर अलापने में तन्मय हो गईं । गारी की मार पर पिचकारी की धार थी जैसे लुहार और सुनार का बार ।

प्रकृति देवी ने भी हमारा साथ दिया; पत्ते निकले तो लाल पीले, फूल फूले तो रंग रंगीले ज़मीन पर सूखे किन्तु लाल पीले पत्तों का फुर्श, फसल पकी तो रंग लाल और पीला ही । सब जगह लाल पीलामय साम्राज्य ।

उधर देखो शारदा बिल ने भी एक ऐसा रंग निकाला कि कितने दुलहे दुलहिन समय से पहले ही फूल उठे ।

सब कुछ तो जाने दीजिये पूज्य महात्माजी भी अच्छी साइत विचार कर मैदान में उतर पड़े, होली खेलने, परन्तु पूछिये किससे ? नौकरशाही से ।

पर इस बेचारी पर दया लगती है क्योंकि ऐसा सुन्दर मोहिनीरूप कहीं देखा नहीं ।

* * * * *

लाल पीले देशप्रेम मद प्याला ।

बन मतवाला चलो युद्ध में लेकर अस्त्र निराला ॥

सहनशीलता ढाल बना हिम्मत की हो तलवार ।

यों बलि हों निज मातृभूमि हित हम सब सौ सौ बार ॥

कभी मत देना हिम्मत हार ॥

यादवेन्द्र प्रतापसिंह

1st. Form.

आधुनिक कालिज विद्यार्थी

कोट बूट टाई से टाइट बनूँगा मैं

हैट महारानी को मस्तक नवाऊँगा

पुष्पों की प्राकृतिक यदि कलियाँ मिलेंगी नहीं

‘आरटी फिशल’ से ही ‘बटनहोल’ साजूँगा ।

‘फ़ैशन’ के पीछे ही बावला बनूँगा सदा,

करीं ‘डिमान्ड’ घर वालों पर चढ़ाऊँगा ।

मरें वे धूसट चाहे भाड़ ही में जावें क्यों न,
 सूट मजेदार मैं बेशक बनवाऊँगा ।
 मैं सर्वोत्तम न मेरे समान कोई
 पुस्तकों के रट्टुन को टट्टू बनाऊँगा ।
 मेरी परिभाषा कैसी सुन्दर बनी है “राय”
 लेखनी का सुयश यों सेंटही कमाऊँगा ॥

मुसाफिर राय
 II Form.

तारीख १६ जुलाई की बात थी । एक लड़के से मास्टर साहब ने पूछा:—
 तुम्हारा नाम क्या है । लड़के ने कहा, “हीरालाल” । इस पर मास्टर साहब
 ने कहा, “अगर हीरे को छोड़ कर ‘पत्थर लाल’ कहा जाय तो हरज ही क्या है ?
 लड़के ने कहा, “जी हाँ । हरज तो वाकई कुछ नहीं है, किन्तु मुझे डर है कि
 कहीं आपके सर पर न टकरा जाय” ।

मास्टर साहब ने चुप होकर फिर लड़के के रोलनम्बर पर निशान लगा दिया ।
 भला और कर ही क्या सकते थे !

देवकीनन्दन वैष्णव
 1st. Form.

आपस में भाइयो यह बिगड़ना फिजूल है
 हिन्दुओं मुसलमान का लड़ना फिजूल है
 मिलते हैं यही सोच के हर एक से ज़ाहिद
 दो दिन की ज़िन्दगी पे अकड़ना फिजूल है
 × × × ×
 हैं बुरी बातें जो दुनिया में वह बस एक मुझमें हैं
 नेकियाँ दुनिया की पाते हैं बस इक हज़रत में हम
 हसरते दिल से न निकली है यहीं हसरत हमें
 देखना मर जायेंगे इक दिन इसी हसरत में हम
 × × × ×
 घूँघट उठा के अबरूये^१ पुर खम दिखाइये
 इक दम खिलाफ़ कीजिये तलवार से अलग
 × × × ×
 कोई न हो खिलाफ़ अगर तू न हो खिलाफ़
 गर तू खिलाफ़ है तो ज़माना खिलाफ़ है
 × × × ×

“ज़ाहिद” प्रयाग

اعتراف شکست

پیارے رحیم صاحب.....

عنایت نامہ فردوس نظر ہوا اور معاف فرمائیگا اگر میں یہ کہنے کی جسارت کروں کہ اُس میں میری روح کو صدمہ پہونچا نیکا ضرورت سے زیادہ سامان مہیا تھا اور یقین مانتے کہ میں اس سے مثالم ہوں آپکی اس تحریر نے مجھے خیر اسپر تو ہمیشہ کے لئے مستقل بنا ہی دیا کہ کبھی پھر آپکو یاد کرنا تو درکنار آپکے خیال کو بھی دلیں جگہ دی جائے اور شاید میرا وقت اس خط لکھنے میں بھی تنگ نظر آتا اگر مجھے یہ نہ معلوم ہوا ہوتا کہ آپ میری طرف سے ایک سخت غلطی میں مبتلا ہیں میں نے آپ سے محبت کی ' آپکو چاہا ' اپنا بنانے کی کوشش کی یہ دوسری بات ہے کہ کس حد تک میں اسیں کامیاب ہوا اور میرا معیار کامیابی کیا ہے - ایک سال کا عرصہ ہوا جب میں نے آخر بار آپکو محبوب کے ساتھ دیکھا تھا - آپ مجھ سے جدا ہوئے اور شکر خدا کا ہمیشہ کے لئے - اور اب تو مجھے یہ بھی معلوم ہے کہ آپکا مجھ سے جدا ہونا دوسرے سے ملجانا ہے -

ان غلط فہمیوں کو دور کرنے کے لئے ضرور ہے کہ آپ کے سامنے اپنی داستان محبت مختصراً بیان کردوں - یاد کرو وہ وقت جب تم دور ان تعطیل گرما والد کی علالت کے سلسلہ میں میرے مکان پر آئے تھے - میں اُنکے علاج و معالجہ میں اسقدر مصروف تھا کہ دو روز تک تو مجھے اسکی بھی فرصت نہ ملی کہ معلوم کرتا کہ کون آیا اور کون گیا - مگر ایک شام کو کہ والد کی طبیعت بھی رو باصلاح ہو چلی تھی اور مجھے بھی فرصت - میں نے تمہیں دیکھا اور خوب غور سے دیکھا اور نہیں کہا جاسکتا کہ میں کتنی دیر تک تمہیں اس محروبت کے عالم میں دیکھتا رہتا اگر مجھے کسی خیال نے معاً نہ چونکا دیا ہوتا - میرا تمہارا اُسی روز تعارف ہوا اور مجھے یہ معلوم کر کے کہ تم تین روز سے مقیم ہو اور

کل چلے جاؤ گے افسوس بھی ہوا اور خوشی بھی - اسکی وجہ
تم خون سمجھ سکتے ہو - میں تم سے محبت کرنے لگا تھا -
تم سے نہیں بلکہ تمہاری روح سے 'تمہارے مذاق شاعری سے'
تمہارے فلسفہ محبت و عشق سے 'تمہاری شعریات سے -

چاندنی رات تھی اور وہ بھی دیہات کی - تم بستر پر مکو
خواب تھے اور میں مکو نظارہ 'تم اُسروز اس بلائے معلوم ہوتے تھے
کہ میں تو انسان تھا فرشتے بھی دیکھتے تو معاذ اللہ! ضرور ہی
کہہ دیتے - تمہاری آنکھیں تھیں یا یہ معلوم ہوتا کہ شراب تبسم
جھلکی پڑتی ہے 'وہ تمہارے سیاہ بالوں کا بے ترتیبی سے ایک خاص
انداز میں تمہاری پیشانی پر بکھرجانا - معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ
آفتاب کی تیز و شریر شعائیں سیاہ بالوں کو پار کر جائیں گی -
تمہارے ہاتھ کا خواب میں بار بار پلنگ سے زمیں پر گرجانا
معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ ستارے بھی مائل بہ زمیں ہیں..... اُسپر
"آپ کا مذاق ادب و شاعری - یہ تھیں وہ صفتیں جنہوں نے
مجھے تمہارا گرویدہ و پرستار بنادیا تھا"

بہر حال یہ ہے میری داستان محبت اور یہ ہے میری سرگزشت
زندگی..... معاف فرمائیگا 'میں تو اس منزل سے بہت آگے ہوں
جہاں شخصیت کا کوئی سوال ہو' میں تو اب اس حد میں
قدم رکھ چکا ہوں جہاں نیاز ناز ہو جاتا ہے 'طالب مطلوب کی
صورت اختیار کر لیتا ہے یعنی عشق حسن ہوتا جاتا ہے لہذا اپنی
یان دلا کر میرے دل میں ایک زخم تازہ کے نمو کی کوشش
نہ کیجئے کیونکہ اس میں اب اسکی گنجائش باقی نہیں - اور
مجھے معاف رکھیے ورنہ شاید میں کہدوں کہ ع
عرض نیاز عشق کے قابل نہیں رہا

یہ تھا اُس تحریر کا جواب جو رحیم نے مجھے شادی کے بعد
لکھی تھی - یہ شہاب یہ تھی ایک گزارش احوال واقعی اور یہ تھا
ایک معذرت نامہ جسمیں اُس نے اپنی مجبور یوں کا اظہار کیا
تھا مگر افسوس! اسکا کیا علاج کہ میں فطرت کی طرف سے
ایک عجیب و غریب دل و دماغ لیکر آیا ہوں -

گرمی کی شام تھی، آفتاب غروب ہو چکا تھا، آسمان گرد آلود تھا۔ میں نے مردانہ صحن کے ایک گوشہ کو محض اپنے لئے مخصوص کر رکھا تھا جہاں میرے خیالات میں کوئی خارج نہ ہو سکے اور میری آزادی میں کسی کو دخل دینے کا موقع نہ ملے۔ میں کرسی پر بیٹھا ہوا تھا، لمپ سامنے میز پر جل رہا تھا۔ مینے دوبارہ رحیم کی تکریر از سر تاپا، ابتدا سے انتہا تک پڑھا اور پھر جواب تکریر - بہت دیر تک اسی اُدھیڑ بن میں دھا، خط بھیج دوں یا خون ہی چلا جاؤں، خط سے بہتر تو دو دو گفتگو ہی ہے، پھر سوچتا خط ہی جانے دو ممکن ہے میں اسکے رہو پوری طرح اظہار خیال نہ کر سکوں - دس بج گئے، اور لوگ کھانا کھا چکے اور میں اسی گتھی کے سلجھانے میں پڑا رہا۔ آنکھوں میں خواب کی ہلکی ہلکی لہریں پیدا ہونے لگیں۔ میں نے سر میز پر رکھ لیا اور سوچنے لگا - سوچتے سوچتے..... "رات کے دس بج گئے ہیں، بیٹھا ہوا کھانا کھا رہا تھا کہ ایک بیگار رام نگر سے ایک خط لایا، خط میرے نام تھا -

"بوجھ وہ سر پہ پڑا ہے کہ اٹھائے نہ بندے

کام وہ آن پڑا ہے کہ بنائے نہ بندے

فوار آؤ" رحیم

چاندنی رات تھی، آسمان پر ابر کے چھوٹے چھوٹے ٹکڑے پریشان تھے جو کبھی کبھی چاندنی کو فرط محبت میں اپنی آغوش میں چھپا لیتے تھے - سڑک پختہ تھی

سنہ ۱۹۲۲ع کا سوراخ اپنے پورے عروج پر تھا، جدھر دیکھو "گاندھی جی کی جے" جس طرف سنو "ہم ہوم رول لینگے" کی صدا - آج کلکٹر صاحب کی رام نگر سے آگے ایک بڑا قصبہ رانی پور ہے وہاں رات کو خفیہ جانے کی خبر تھی ظالموں نے کیا ستم کیا تھا کہ رام نگر کے قریب موڑ پر ایک مضبوط رسا باندہ دیا تھا کہ آتے ہی صاحب..... بہادر معہ موٹر..... کا آموختہ دھرانے لگیں مگر قسمت کی ستم ظریفی کہہئے یا اپنی شرمٹھی قسمت کہ پہلے ہمیں اسکے شکار ہوئے - گھوڑے نے

ايڪ بيڪ ٽهڪر ڪهاڙي اور سڙڪ سے لڙڪهڙا ٿا هئا ٻيول ۽ جهنڊون
میں ڪنارے ڳرا اور ————— ساڻهه هي هم معه ڪرسي ميز
”پشت بر زمين“ هوڳڻي ليمپ ٿوٽ ڳيا ٿيا ميز پوش پوري
شعله فشاني سے جل رها ٿيا مگر افسوس ڪه جب هم اُٿي اور همارے
حواس درست هوڻي تو خط جواب خط دونوں نذر شعله
هوڳڻي ٿي۔

(سيد سبط حسن شهاب (ايف - اے)
سڪريٽري وائي - ايم - اے)

غزل

يون تو نظر آنے کو ڪيا ڪيا نظر آتا هے
جب تو نظر آيا سب دھوڪا نظر آتا هے
تو ڏيکھڻي والے کو هر جا نظر آتا هے
هاں ڏيد خود بين کو پرده نظر آتا هے
دل آتش پنہاں سے جلتا نظر آتا هے
ايڪ نقش وفا ٿيا وه متنا نظر آتا هے
پهر آڃ ڪوئي محفل میں ڄام بکف آيا
پهر باز مڃھے باب توبه نظر آتا هے
هر رنگ میں جلوے هي جلوے نصرت کو
پنہاں نظر آتا هے پيدا نظر آتا هے
اللہ رے اس حسن پنہاں ڪي همہ گيري
عالم میں جسے ڏيکھو شيدا نظر آتا هے
دامن ڪي هوا ڏيڍي يه ڪس نے طيب آکر
بيمار کا حال اب ڪچه اچھا نظر آتا هے

محمد حبيب حسين - طيب
(ڪرشنچين ڪالج الہ آباد اردو ايندڙ پرنشين ڊپارٽمنٽ)

سعي اول ھے تمنائے خطا پوشي ھے
شاعري شيوہ نہيں حضرت قدواڻي کا

... آجا ...

(۱)

کالے بادل چھائے ہوئے هيں
مژدہ رحمت لائے ہوئے هيں
تھندي هوا کي يہ رنگيني
ابر سيہ کي يہ سنگيني
دنيا کو مسرور کئے ھے
رنج و الم کو دور کئے ھے
مجھکو بھي مسرور بنا دے
رنج و الم کو دور بھگا دے
آجا ميرے پيارے آجا
دل کے راج ڈال دے آجا

(۲)

دل کي وحشت آئے مٹا دے
اگلي باتيں دل سے بھلا دے
آئے بجادے ساز محبت
مجھکو سنا دے نغمہ آفت
نغموں سے مسرور بنا دے
تافوں سے مسکور بنا دے
دل ميں اک هيکجان اُٹھا دے
دنيا سے انجان بنا دے
مطرب ساز محبت آجا
گا دے نغمہ آفت آجا

(۳)

زاهد شب مصروف وضو ہے
 ہاتھ میں میرے جام و سبو ہے
 کالی گھٹا اور کنج گلستان
 جمع ہیں سب مسنی کے سامان
 مست نگاہیں آئے دکھادے
 ہاتھ سے اپنے آئے پلا دے
 مست بنادے مجھکو آکر
 چشم فسونگر اپنی دکھا کر

میرے ساقی آجا - آجا
 ابیر کرم برسا جا - آجا

(۴)

طول ہے کتنا عرصہ فرقت
 نام ہے کسکا عشق و محبت
 آ - اس سے آگاہ بنادے
 مجھکو سیدھی راہ لگا دے
 کوئی نہ ساتھی کوئی نہ رہبر
 دھونڈتے ہیں ہم تجکو در در
 آ - مجھکو منزل پر پہنچا دے
 میری محنت تھیک لگا دے
 خضر جاہد اُلفت آجا
 مونس راہ غربت آجا

فرخند علی قدوائی
 تھرہ فارم - آرٹس

مثنوی

اے خدا حمد تیری مشکل ہے
 خود زبان تک کا ہلنا مشکل ہے
 نطق بخش ہمکو تاکہ ہم بولیں
 راز دلمیں نہاں ہے ہم کھولیں
 پاک ہے صاف ہے تیری ہی ذات
 ذرہ ذرہ میں ہے ظہور و صفات
 شہرہ ہے تیری کبریائی کا
 دو جہاں میں تیری خدائی کا
 تو نے پیدا کیا ہے انسان کو
 سارے عالم کو جن و حیوان کو
 تو نمونہ ہے بے مثالی کا
 رہنے والا ہے عرش عالی کا
 وحدۃ لا شریک تو ہی ہے
 مالک الملک گر ہے تو ہی ہے
 تیرا انصاف خوب ہے اللہ
 رزق آنکو بھی ہے جو ہیں گمراہ
 تیری نظروں میں سب برابر ہیں
 گرچہ غلطی پہ وہ سراسر ہیں
 مشیت گل سے بنا دیا ہمکو
 کیا دھن خوش نوا دیا ہمکو
 نعمتیں کیا عطا کیا ہمکو
 اپنا بندہ بنا لیا ہمکو
 ہے تمنا مری یہی اللہ
 راہ پر آئیں وہ جو ہیں گمراہ
 جو کہ طالب ہیں علم نے دے علم
 جو مصائب میں ہیں اونہیں دے حل

مفلسي دور هو جو مفلس هون
هو نه اخلاق جنمیں مخلوق هون
دل کا کاسہ بھرے محبت سے
سب رهیں مل کے آن میت سے
سید عین العالم - عالم
فرست ایر - آرٹس

غزل

بیکسی کا اپنی منظر کس قدر غمناک ہے
ایک دل تھا آہ وہ بھی بستہ فتراک ہے
پاک طینت پاک خو یا سرکش و بیباک ہے
خاک کا پتلا ہے انسان اور آخر خاک ہے
اے صبا یہ دوش پر کس غمزدہ کی خاک ہے
شور ماتم کا زمیں سے تا سر افلاک ہے
چشم عبرت ہیں سے دیکھو دھر کی نیرنگیاں
پھول کھلتے تھے جہاں اب واں خس و خاشاک ہے
حیرت دل بڑھکے کہتی ہے حریم قدس میں
کچھ جہاں سے اور پیچھے سرحد ادراک ہے
نرہ ذرہ سے دل بیتاب کا اک برق طور
رشک صد وادی ایمن سینہ صد چاک ہے
اے دل تاثیر جو اللہ دے تیرے نصیب
آسمان اک اور آہوں سے تہ افلاک ہے
چھینکر جنت میں دست شیخ سے جام شراب
کہدیا مستوں نے حضرت یہ وہی ناپاک ہے
گر نہیں ہے اعتباری باغ عالم کی بہار
نالہ بلبل ہے کیا کیوں گل کا دامن چاک ہے
اور بھی تو ہونگے انسان اس جہاں میں اے طبیب
کیا ہمارے ہی لئے یہ گردش افلاک ہے
محمد حبیب حسین طبیب
پرشین - اردو ڈپارٹمنٹ - ایونگ کرسچین کالج - الہ آباد